Sunday Edition

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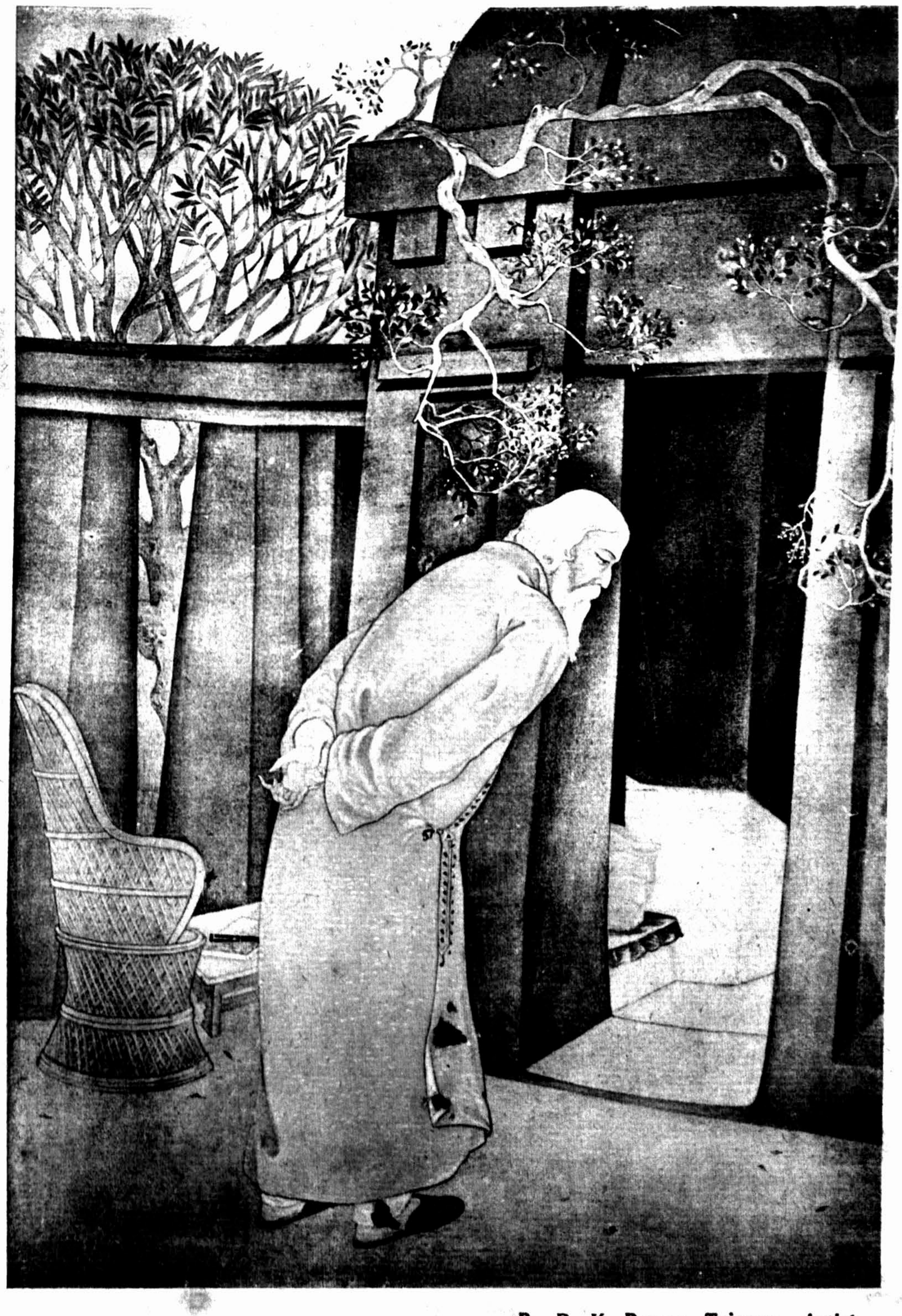
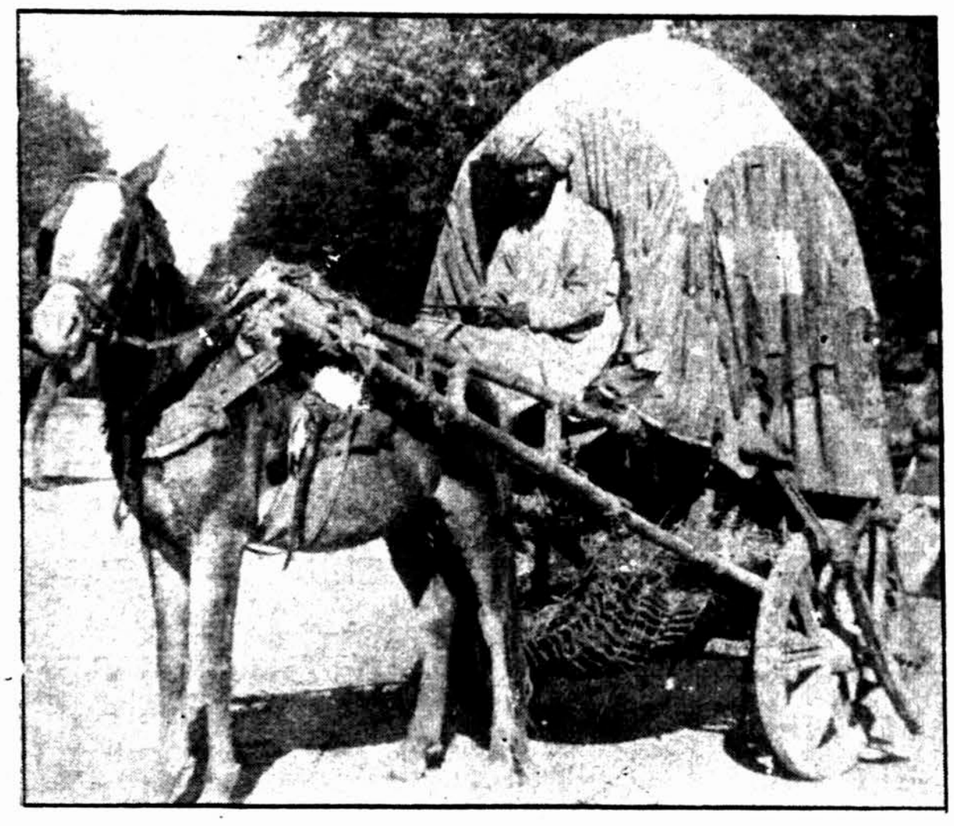
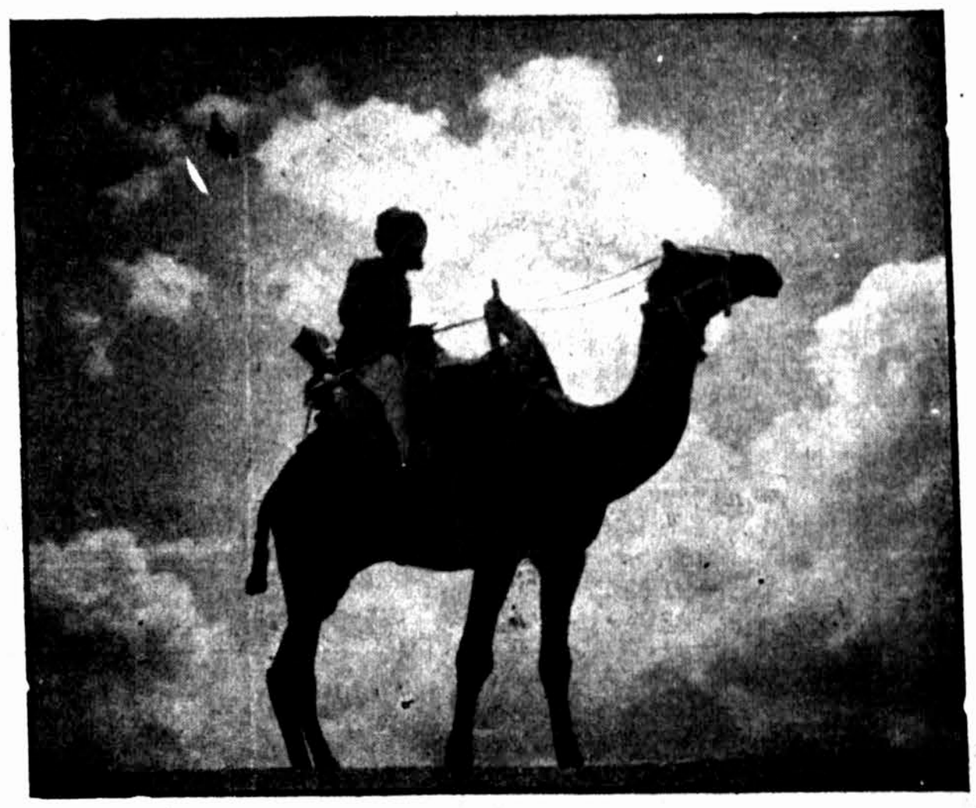


POET TAGORE AT "SYAMALI"

By D. K. Barma, Tripura Artist.



A typical Pathan Carriage for Females.
(Photo by M. Mohd. Din).



"The Ship of the Desert".
(Photo by J. P. Vara).

"THE VILLAGE TANK"

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

"Akbar and His Navaratnas"—A fresco painting of Emperor Akbar with his favorite Poets and Scholars—the famous "Nine Gems"—executed by Syt. D. K. Barma in the new Library Hall of the Calcutta University.

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Education In Japan

Its Phenomenal Progress

By MASUD SUFI

The Imperial University, Tokyo. Here the 7th World Educational Conference was held a few months ago.

"Japan is made up of schools. Japan is a school, an Athens. Temperamentally alert and quick like the ancient Hellenese, of passive turn of mind, ready to learn everything new and strange, the people turn to learning as ducks to water", says Dr. Nitobe.

In no other country of the world, the change from the old to the new may be observed in so glaring contrasts and colourful aspects as in Japan. The "transformation," even though it be external only, is still going on with much force and vividness. The towering modern buildings that are becoming ever more conspicuous in large cities, the presence of motor cars of latest design, city planning that is almost revolutionizing all leading cities in their appearance, bobbed-hair girls, dance halls, jazz bands and all that go to transform Japanese cities and town with almost terrific force, just show how rapidly the Japanese are adapting themselves to modern conditions.

Epoch-Making Episode

Chinese civilization and culture centuries ago made a similar "invasion" of Japan, much of which, however, altered from their original shape and condition, remain with the Japanese. These were added to the stock of the educational systems prevalent previous to the Meiji Era —1868 to 1912. Since then to the present day the introduction and adoption of modern educational features from the countries of the West have been going on steadily and continuously.

This influx of Western civilization and culture is another episode in the history of the "Land of the Rising Sun." Only it has been made under circumstances unprecedented in the country's annals, and on such a gigantic scale that it is truly epoch-making. Anyhow, we must remember, that Japan is an ancient country and that when Western civilization was first introduced she was fully in a position to receive and digest it.

Chinese letters and Confucian books were first introduced into Japan in the 3rd century. Along with the books came teachers, particularly a learned Korean called by the name of Wani and also a Chinese scholar named Achiki. They became instructors to the young princes, and their descendents served for years as the court recorders. It was in the year 552 that Buddhism came to Japan and spread rapidly throughout the country, exercising a very considerable influence upon the spiritual outlook of the people.

Old System

The education at this time was confined to princes and court nobles, and it was not until the 8th century that a system of general public education was established. The whole system was based on an extensive scale by the Taiho Code promulgated at the beginning of the eighth century. The Code contained provisions for a central college called "Daigaku" and provincial schools known as "Kokuganku", which were to be modelled on the educational system of China. What might be termed "private" colleges were later on built in their respective fiefs by strong feudal families as also by the Buddhist priest, who established several schools for the public. The admission to such schools was limited to scions of noble families, and the subjects taught were only the Chinese classic. But in the Ashikaga period the school education suffered a great loss, the result being that only at two places—Kanagawa library and Ashikaga school—that education continued to flourish.

It was Confucianism, which had hitherto remained the monopoly of the learned priests which came to the rescue and gained a new independent footing and there arose several masters of Chinese culture. This took place during the Tokugawa Era. And by the end of this period there was a considerable organization for the pursuit of studies in Edo (Tokyo). This was followed by the establishment of clan schools by the various clans for the education of their own people. The number of such schools rose to 270 which provided both military and cultural training. Since then, common education in the form of Terakoya Schools flourished widely. In these schools, children of neighbourhood wre taught the simple requirements of every day life and the three "Rs." The schools thus became the agencies of elementary education. In 1867 the Shogunate came to a close and was replaced by the Imperial Government.

Imperial Rescript

On 14th March 1868, the Emperor Meiji took the so-called "Charter Oath of Five Principles" before the Sanctury. The fifth principle declarec that "Wisdom and ability should be sought after in all quarters of the world for the purpose of firmly establishing the foundations of the Empire". This became the national basis of the New Empire

From the very beginning of the Restoration period, the new Government eagerly undertook the establishment of public education. Hundreds of schools which were already built were revised and an Imperial University was established in the capital of Japan. By the year 1871 a separate Educational Department had been created. In the year 1872 the Department promulgated a complete educational system which is the basis of education as it is to-day. In 1890 the world-renowned Rescript on education was issued by the Emperor Meiji, which definitely established the foundation of the moral teaching of the country. Every child knows it by heart now, as they have heard it so often on important days. This is the English translation of the Rescript:—

"Know ye, Our subjects:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis

(Continued On Page 52)

"The Soroban Contest" of Japanese Students.

WHENEVER I FEEL A COLD COMING ON, I TAKE
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WIDE OPEN SPACES

—There Are Great Healing Properties In Them—Healing Of The Body, Mental Stress, Black Moods And Fits Of Temper: Do We Use These Spaces As We Should?

By MARILU

One glorious sniff of moisture on the earth, a clean cool breeze ruffling my hair, and I drive through the wide open spaces in my ramshackle old Ford, in an ecstasy which cannot be defined or explained.

Here is freedom indeed, and I think I know what the birds of the air must feel as they soar higher and higher into a blue immensity. My foot presses harder on the accelerator, long brown ribbons of road slip under me, the sky seems to plunge ahead, trees run by, and fields of wheat and cotton follow in quick succession. There is a silvery glint now and then, where the river peeps in through the trees, and it is difficult to keep your eyes on the road, when you are on the look-out for this eluding little sparkle.

Space Is A Luxury To Them

What a relief it is to break away from the crowd, and its ceaseless, futile jabber. Save the far distant voices of villagers, a rapturous song of a bird, and the whistling of the wind as my car cuts its way through it, silence reigns in the wide open spaces. The setting sun has left its colours in the western sky, and only one solitary little star has appeared. There is peace and quiet, and contentment in the stillness of the twilight hour. Our noisy, quarrelsome world seems a thing of the past—as though it belonged to centuries past—and only a faint recollection of it lingered with us.

When I think of the crowded, tumbled down houses in the heart of the city, and their numerous inhabitants to whom space is a luxury, I thank my lucky stars for these wide open spaces. The common farm labourer, scanty though his wages may be, is far better off than this particular poor-class individual who lives in a crowded house in a dirty, congested locality. But, it is ten times worse for his women folk. At least he gets away from all the filth, foul air, and faulty sanitation, because of his work, whereas household duties hold the women in bondage. Force of circumstance soon make them accustomed to all this, but I am sure there are moments, especially in the hearts of young wives and daughters, when they long for a breath of pure, clean air, and the sight of green fields. For their tiny rooms have never seen the sun and they have almost forgotten how lovely Nature can be.

Philanthropy—Real And Make-believe

There are so many charitable institutions which look after the welfare of India's poor, and yet not one tries to help these poor people to live better. There are several societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and yet there is not one to prevent human beings from living like animals. I've held my nose whilst driving through dirty narrow lanes, which just allow a tiny car to pass, and wondered how it is possible to exist, or even draw a breath in any of these houses, that are as closely threaded as beads upon a string. These are their homes, where they cook and wash and sleep—bring fresh lives into their dismal holes, and eventually quit it all. And all the while politicians talk big about "uplift" and philanthropists smile contentedly as their names are engraved in marble, while obsequious admirers praise their benevolent hearts to the skies.

Tuberculosis is India's most deadly disease, and in spite of the efforts to fight it, it still continues to take its toll, leaving its footprints in these same dirty sunless houses. To conquer it, there is but one way. To knock the slums, distribute the population and make them live where the sun and fresh air, Nature's own health promoting factors can give to each of these unfortunate individuals his birthright—that of perfect health.

I have often watched with a kind of fascination the women who work on the soil. They have an air of contentment and well-being which the idle rich and the inhabitants of the dark, dismal poor houses, lack. Their sturdy limbs, browned to a deep mahogany, are not devoid of a certain grace. They carry themselves erect, even when grey hairs appear, and live their lives with a carefree abandon, not worrying about to-morrow and the cares it might bring. Nature and her wide open spaces have nurtured and made them what they are, and satisfied their physical and spiritual needs. Subconsciously, the beauty of their surroundings has penetrated to their souls, and looks out of their eyes as they walk 'neath the tranquil, star-studded sky of eve. Well might one envy them their peace of mind, and that utter content which is the result of a simple life, lived with Nature. Their little world has never seemed overcrowded, noisy, envious and malignant, and if they have never known the ecstacy of art, or the sublime heights one can reach through knowledge and culture, they are as blissfully ignorant of its heartaches and disillusions.

Solace Of Open Spaces

There are great healing properties in the wide-open spaces. Healing of mental stress, black moods, and fits of temper. When oppressed with any of these, the four walls of a room seem to suffocate one, and keep the mind revolving continuously on the same subject, until one is ready to scream and snap off the least unoffending individual's head. But, go out into the great out-of-doors, and gradually the discord melts away, if you stay long enough, and harmony steals in. The cool breezes play against your face, and seem to imbibe the cares from your being, and hope and forgetfulness and peace come in subconsciously.

I wonder how the people who live in crowded cities wear away their fit of "blues." Perhaps, by being extra gay, and hard and cynical. Drink seems to be the chief solace, but when Prohibition is established permanently everywhere, their plight will, indeed, be pitiable. These city-dwellers are also afraid of their own company, especially in their difficult moods. Any Tom, Dick and Harry is better than being alone. Its a pity they have never known the solace which the wide open spaces can give.

The one poet that realized this to the full was Wordsworth. He has given us the most entrancing verses, expressing in one lovely sentence what I have been trying to say in a whole article. But then, in these busy, modern times we have no leisure to think, or waste time over a poet that babbles about nature and "such stuff." And if we do; then the modern young things look askance and think you're either a "sentimental ninny" or you're trying "to be high-brow." Consequently those who adore poetry, read it stealthily in private nooks and corners, being highly sensitive of ridicule and loath to have anyone know. For woe to the one who when asked "whatever-you-reading at the moment"? Answers "Poetry."

It does seem ironical that in spite of all India's wide open spaces, there should be a certain class of the poor, that are so very cramped for room. What is the use of building ornate houses of prayer? We are closer in touch with the Infinite amongst the things. He alone can create. And if we have to be grateful those of us who can get away from the town when we want to, it is for India's wide open spaces.

ODD SPOTS

Wonder Bridge

Deep in the wilds of Arizona so hidden in a maze of canyons that Indian guides are needed to find the way thither, stands Nonnezoshe, a magnificent natural bridge of limestone. Up to a few years ago only a few white men had seen this bridge, for the Indians held it in great awe and were not willing to show the way. But those who have been guided through the waterless wilds and labyrinths of canyons say that the journey is well worth the ending, for the natural arch, towering hundreds of feet in a magnificent semi-circular sweep across the canyon, graceful in shape and beautiful with every hue in the rainbow is one of the strangest wonders of the world.

Of it Zane Grey said, "Here was a rainbow magnified even beyond dreams, a thing not transparent and ethereal, but solidified, a work of ages, sweeping up majestically from the red walls, its iris-hued arch against the blue sky."

Long before life was evolved on the earth Nonnezoshe spread its arch from wall to wall, and millions of sunsets have turned the stone arch into a flaming curve. The most light-hearted of travellers is brought to silence by its beauty and awed by its mystery. It is no wonder that the Indians have cherished its existence as a secret for hundreds of years, and hold it in mystic awe.

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International Art Centre At Adyar

STUDY OF BHARATA-NATYA

(By S. V. VENUGOPAL)

Pattu and Saranayaki in "Nataraja" Pose.

In ancient India the arts were an appreciation and reflection of eternal life. As years passed the arts have tended to lose their link with their ensouling realities, as western arts lost their religious idealism. Today in India dancing and music still remain modes of worship of the Real. Through dance and music we will come to realize that the arts utter universal language which all may hear, even though there are many individual languages appropriate to varying national, religious and racial types.

The Academy

About three years ago Shrimati Rukmani Devi, wife of Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, felt the need of an institution which would actively and constructively combat the ugliness of daily life and she founded at Adyar, Madras, the International Academy of the Arts. The academy is working for the renaissance of Indian art in all its branches The ancient arts in which are embedded the treasures of spirituality has now fallen on evil days and the Academy is working to restore in the right directon the inherent greatness of the Art, Music, dancing, dramatic art, weaving and embroidery, painting, drawing, modelling and crafts are taught in the Academy.

Bharata Natya

Though there are some teachers trained in the art of Bharata Natya, yet there is no recognized institution to teach the students this ancient art. The Academy gives all facilities to a student to learn Bharata Natya under eminent teachers belonging to Tanjore School.

Bharata Natya may be classified into two parts, viz., Nritta and Abhinayam. Nritta is an expression of rhythm of the emotions contained in the music.

Abhinaya may be further classified into three parts, viz., Anghigarn (pertaining to the limbs), Vachikam (vocal expression) and Sitvikam (the cumulative impression on the audience facilitated by a suitable physical structure). Shrimati Rukmani Devi, herself an accomplished artist along many lines especially in the ancient art of Bharata Natya, personally supervises these classes and takes part in the dance and dramatic recitals conducted by the Academy.

The Academy commands renowned talents like Brahmasri Papanasam Sivan, the famous South Indian composer, Mr. Alex. Elmore of Holland and Mr. Mutukumarappa Pillay of Tanjore. It has Dr. James H. Cousins as the Vice-President and among the honorary counsellors are persons like Dr. G. S. Arundale, Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Madame Maria Montessori and Mr. C. Jinarajadasa.

At present the President-founder is touring Europe and America on behalf of the Academy, giving lectures and demonstrations in the art of Bharata Natya.

Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale, in one of the important "Adavu".

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Testament Of The Lost

How We Went Over The Abyss?

By Fredoon Kabraji

Is there not a physical law which states that the velocity of falling bodies increases with the distance through which they fall? Everywhere to-day, opening one's newspaper in the morning, there is produced in the reader a sensation of falling and sinking at a greater and greater speed. We are ourselves the falling bodies—falling through space, as we do sometimes in our dreams. Almost—if we have time to think at all—as we hurtle down, down, it seems as if we might welcome the crash that must end a fall, the crash that would end the suspense of falling. Nor is there anything to break our fall in mid-air—anything which we can grab and swing from, there to draw breath and collect our thoughts.

By a supreme effort, however, we may be able to pull our thoughts together just enough to ask. "What's the next step?" Even as we ask ourselves that question, we have grown grimly conscious again that there is in such a natural question a horrible mockery for us to-day. For when one is falling through space it is little use asking "What's the next step?" since there are in space or air no steps!

Totalitarian Pit

Do we at least know then what it is to which we are falling? We do. We are falling straight into the pit prepared for us by Hitler and Mussolini. And the curious fact is that a goodly number of the British and French bodies thus falling into the totalitarian pit are enjoying themselves and think that they are going to enjoy it even more when they are there!

Although being a little breathless, as one of the many millions of bodies thus falling who are kicking out helplessly in space or air, I shall now try to tell you, my friends of a happier quarter of this globe, how we went over the top of the abyss.

You will, of course, remember that for a great number of years cartoonists and leader-writers and our public leaders had pictured some country or other of Europe as approaching the edge of an abyss. The picture had become so familiar that it had lost all point; perhaps you will try to understand and sympathise a little with us here; for have you also not thus been caught napping about some warning that has been given out so often that you have ceased to take any notice of it?

Well, now with us it is too late: the unbelievable has actually happened to us and we have gone over the top of the abyss without actually knowing at what precise moment this terrible thing happened. The one thing we are sure of is that we are falling and that we have been falling for quite some time without yet hitting the ground or whatever it is that we are going to hit, when this unearthly descent is ended. As far as I remember anything very clearly, the newspapers had been overfond of telling us apropos of this crisis and that crisis that it had been "the gravest international crisis since 1914". Somehow or other it had become difficult for us in England to believe that such frequent and grave alarums could have any close concern for a country that we had always saluted as "the greatest little country in the world".

Ugliest Word

Please do not forget that I am a body in motion through space: for a human being who has always been used to feeling the solid ground under his feet you can well imagine how unsettling this experience of falling must be. Therefore, you must not expect from me detailed account of the steps by which we went, as if in a stupor, to the edge of the precipice, until one more step hurled us into space. Not to go too far back into the history of our downfall, I shall try and reconstruct for you our decline as from roughly a year ago.

In January of last year one of the ugliest words of modern English was born: the word, "Appeasement". The word's a bastard, with not a trace of Saxon descent to give it a title to figure as largely as it has done in the English language. There had been some exchange of felicitations between Mr. Chamberlain and Mussolini and the Ambassador of the Umbrella had hinted about friendly conversations with the first Roman Emperor since Nero. There was a rumpus and the popular Mr. Eden resigned.

Incidentally, this was one of the shrewdest gestures ever made by a young politician aspiring high, and with his main career yet before him. For it brought him an immense prestige and the vast publicity he thus won, as one who both handsome is and handsome did, has made him certain of an overwhelming feminine vote whenever required. It is curious to dwell here for a moment on the changes that a year has brought among large sections of the British public on the question of Britain's role in international affairs.

Judging by the storm that burst out about the spring of last year over the resignation of Mr. Eden, which brought the issue of a revolutionary change in Britain's foreign policy to the forefront, one would have thought that Mr. Chamberlain with his policy of the Umbrella stood almost alone with the backing of the so-called Cliveden Set (the sinister Astor group) and a few powerful magnates and representatives generally of vested interests. And to a considerable extent this probably was the true position then.

But how things have changed within the year! To-day, it cannot be denied, the Birmingham Business Man whose appeasing of the dictators has lost Britain valuable friends among the smaller European democracies, quite a few strategic advantages on the coasts of Spain, quite a few commercial bonbons in the Balkans and, generally, her proud historic rank as a Great Power—to-day, strange to relate, this least un-British of British Premiers is actually to be classed among the popular British Premiers! The novelty has carried the day for Mr. Chamberlain among considerable sections of the upper and middle classes—the novelty which he brought into British Foreign Policy openly when he fell out with Eden. And the unheard of blah that has been made by that bastard word, "appeasement" and his neatly-folded Umbrella!

The First Fall

I am here to tell you how we came to walk over the edge of the precipice. The events between March and September of last year have been discussed so much all over the world that it would be merely tedious to repeat this part of the story of the collapse of European Democracy. Suffice it to say that these six months in Europe finished the destruction which had begun really six years ago, viz., from that evil moment when the League of Nations failed an Eastern member-country—China—against Japanese aggression in Manchuria in 1932.

The considerable post-war work of reconstruction in Europe, that had advanced to a stage at which it was possible to say that an era of constructive statesmanship in international affairs was within sight, was wiped out by that single fall from principle. A lawyer with a weak moral sense, Sir John Simon, takes the brunt of the blame for this crime against civilization: for Britain was then in the van of moral leadership in Europe at Geneva and when Britain's Foreign Secretary led the way at Geneva by a decision, which favoured expediency to a moral principle, he told the whole world of aggressors rising in power and ambition that the League principles had been made to be broken.

It does indeed seem a terrible thing that the consequences of breaking a moral law should be Biblical in their far-reaching operation in an age, which has been distinctly inclined to pay little heed to the Old Testament warnings about the penalty of sins falling upon your children's children and so forth.

Skin-Deep Sympathy

A single fall from principle with disastrous results.....yet it would simply not be true to say that this was the fatal step that hurtled us over the precipice-edge. Between 1932 and 1938, or between Manchuria and Munich, the Democracies had plenty of time and numbers of opportunities to collect their moral and material resources behind Article 16 of the League Covenant and after a firm stand to aggressors by way of economic sanctions and armed opposition or both. In previous articles I have told the miserable story of Britain's betrayal of the League and her trapping of smaller independent countries as victims for the appetite of the ever-ravenous Dictators.

Some three years ago the play-fair and freedom-breathing millions of decent English men and women were to be excused and sympathised with for the way in which their elected representatives in the Cabinet and in Parliament had tricked them time and again by going counter to their declared and official policy of adhering to League principles. But this sort of trickery was discovered not for the first time soon after the 1935 General Election and several times since then in the course of every few weeks and months. If the good people of England had really meant it they would have thrown out such a turncoat government long ago. They could, with all their splits and differences, have succeeded in uniting against a body of spokesmen and ministers alleged to betray their historic traditions and their national honour abroad.

The fact that they have tolerated such a government all these years is a reflection upon their honesty of purpose and shows just about how deep their sympathy for the bullied smaller democracies was at any time. A person must justify himself, if only for the normal human sentiment of wishing to be at peace with his own conscience. This faculty, which the good people of England have never lacked, has come triumphantly to the fore out of each severe test during the last three years. Justify, justify! Human ingenuity rises to each occasion to 'justify' even its failures into successes, even its shame into honour, till their very wrongs have become right!

Failure Of Justice

Let us try to understand the strange convolutions that are represented in the topsy-turvy disposition of forces in Europe to-day. As briefly as possible this is

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The Bombay Chronicle

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Holy Nasik During Sinhast Fair

Shrine And Stream Attract Thousands Of Pilgrims

(By NANALAL N. TALATY)

Blessed are those who take a dip in the holy Godavari and like Sage Goutam purify themselves from the sins of the past.

The sacred injunction so reverentially obeyed by devout Hindus has made the great Godavari and the holy kshetras over her banks a place of pilgrimage for people from far and near who flock there in thousands all the year round.

Shrine And Stream

Like Pandharpur with the Chandrabhaga, Benares with the Ganges and Prayag with the Triveni Nasik with the Godavari has that happy association of Shrine and Stream which is so very sacred to a pious Hindu, and for whose sight he considers no sacrifice too great to make. That is the charm of Godavari the great purifyer and of Nasik, Panchvati and the Tryambakeshwar, which have come to be associated with her.

Nasik is fortunate in that it is also a health resort. Situated 1950 feet above the sea level it has acquired a name for its climate so dry and health-giving, its weather so crisp and cool and its vegetables so lovely and so luscious. A number of sanitaria built by Hindu munificence has made it more attractive still. People from Bombay who want to profit by a change of air with minimum expenditure of time and money have found Nasik to be an ideal retreat.

But Nasik has not built up its great name merely as a health resort. Shri Ramchandraji, the valiant hero of the Epic Ramayana, his devoted consort Sita who has come to have an abiding place in the heart of every Hindu woman; Rama's devoted brother Laxmana and the great Maruti, who in the twinkling of an eye razed the lovely Lanka to the ground — these celebrities and their association with the place in days of yore, have combined to enhance its prestige. Nasik's glory is all the greater by the Godavari running her course in its midst.

What wonder then that like Benares, Nasik should be visited by thousands of pilgrims all the year round. And what a crowd during the Sinhast year when the planet Jupiter enters the zodiacal sign of Leo which occurs every twelve years! A bath in the holy waters of the Godavari is considered highly beneficial at this time, in view of the special purifying qualities the river is said to possess.

Sinhast Festival

The Simhast Festival has a story of its own. The great god Shiva, having once drunk poison, had the river Ganga placed over his head to counteract its deadly effects. Shiva's consort Parvati grew envious of Ganga occupying such a position of vantage with her Lord and hatched a plot to get rid of her. She sought the help of Ganesh, the elephant-headed god of good omen. It was planned that a maid servant should take the form of a cow, go to the hermitage of Sage Goutam and damage the crops sown by him and to thus incite him into beating her. The Sage would naturally then repent for killing a cow, when Ganesh would step in and advise him to pray to Shiva and if Shiva was pleased, to ask of him to send Ganga down below on Earth from over his head, so that he might take a bath in her holy water and purify himself. The plot fructified and Parvati was mightily pleased. The celestial Ganga was brought down to earth and deposited on the Brahamgiri mountain, wherein Goutam bathed and purified himself. This was the tenth day of the bright half of Magh and the planet Jupiter had entered the house of Leo or Sinh. This occurs every twelve years, when pilgrims from far and near collect together on the banks of the sacred Godavari, otherwise called since then, Ganga or Goutami. This is the Simhast festival.

Temple of Sita Gufa or the Cave of Sita, in Panchvati, Nasik.

What with the silently flowing waters of the majestic river, the celebrated holy Kundas or bathing pools thronging with devout humanity, myriads of small but stately looking temples of Shri Rama and Shiva humming with incantations of the faithful worshippers, queues of beggars and Brahmins clustering round the generous almsgivers, the site on this occasion presents a picture thrilling and bewildering alike to the pious pilgrim and the inquisitive observer.

Hari-Har Legend

Bath over, temples are flocked to. And Nasik boasts of many fine temples.

Years ago Nasik was known first as Janashthan and then as Harihar. 'Hari' means god Vishnu and 'Har' means god Shiva. Hari once happened to come upon a place and take a bath in the river. The bath proved beneficial to him, as it freed him from the evil effects of an ogress's curse. To commemorate the occasion Vishnu decided to have a seat here. Here stands the great Sundernarayen Temple. In the same way Har or the god Shiva being afflicted with a curse decided to go down to earth and see if he could get rid of it there. He came upon a place where a Bull talked to a cow thus:

"This is the holy place where one can take a bath and purify himself and the cursed can get rid of his curse here". Being highly pleased Shiva thanked the Bull and with due ceremonials took a bath in the river and purified himself. Here on the Panchvati side stands the Kapaleshwar Temple, in memory of Shiva.

The river in which both Vishnu and Shiva took bath and purified themselves was no other than the sacred Godavari which rising from Brahamgiri wended her way to the Harihar town. Running right across Harihar, it divided itself into two parts, Nasik the old where the Sundernarayen stands and Nasik the new or Panchvati where the Kapaleshwar stands.

Architectural Beauty

Imposing and stately, Sundernarayen temple is worth a visit. Built in 1756 by a Holkar Sirdar Gangadhar Chandrachud, it has cost nearly a million rupees. The shape and architectural beauty of the shrine is enhanced by the loveliness of the site presented by the majestic flow of the Godavari right across the Victoria Bridge.

Though not so attractive, Kapaleshwar temple is older still, built in 1728 by a koli king. It is just opposite the celebrated Ramakund, where Shri Rama is said to have taken a bath, while in exile when he learnt of his father's death.

The pride of Panchvati is, however the Kalaram Temple completed in 1794 and said to have cost over twenty lacs of rupees. Magnificent and spacious, the sacred shrine is encircled by high massive walls of black stones through the entrances of which the pilgrim is led to the black stony images of Rama, Laxman and Janaki whose memories are for ever enshrined in every devoted Hindu heart. Rama's birthday is the occasion of great rejoicings here, when the diety is taken out in a palanquin procession with great pomp and eclat.

Cave Of Sita

Close by and just opposite the Paramanand Bhuwan, where I had the horour to stay when I visited the great religious centre only recently, there stands in all its Glory the Temple of Sita Gufa with the Panch-Vada or five ancient Banyan trees said to be the accursed sons of a sage of yore. Panchvati has derived its name from these trees. Here, it was at this spot the lovely Sita stayed while exiled with her Lord, and before Ravana carried her away to Lanka when Rama had set out to kill the golden deer. Being a subterranean temple, the visitor goes down through a very small aperture a dozen steps in a sitting posture to have 'darshan' of Rama and Sita. A charge of a pice per head is levied here for going underneath.

There is also the Gujarati patterned Laxminarayan temple built only in the late nineteenth century. But temples are not the only things that interest one in Nasik.

You go to Tapovan, barely a mile from Panchvati. It was here the great Rama spent the latter part of his exile and fought the demons. Here among the dilapidated rocks and ruins, the waters of Kapila and the Ganga meet in holy conjunction and add a touch of sanctity to the place. Here again, in silent veneration, one bows at the worn image of Sage Kapil in meditation, at the images of Sita and her two sons Lava and Kusha, who before they grew into manhood, showed a bit of their prowess to their illustrious father, and at the image of Laxman indulging in Nasika-Chhedan or that act of the cutting off the nose of Ravana's sister Shuparnakha, which has given it its present name. On the top of these all, there is a nice little image of Rama at the entrance leading to the rocks.

Attraction To Women

A place held in high esteem by the fair sex is Sita Sarovar, the lake where Sita while in exile took her daily bath. The month of Posh finds much activity here. Every Sunday during the month, a great Fair is held when women from far and near collect together in their thousands to take a bath in the lake and have a darshan of their hero and heroine in a temple close by.

The twenty-four very ancient Buddhist caves known as Pandav Gufa or Pandav Leni are among the many attractions of this great religious and historical place. You drive up a stretch of about five miles from Panchvati and climb a height of some 450 feet up a mountain. If you cannot climb, you can go up in a carrying chair called "dolly," which costs only about a rupee. Children are carried up by women carriers for a couple of annas. You find on the hill the huge stony images of the famous Panday brothers and their comrade-in-arms, the redoubtable Krishna. You see also the Court of Indra, the Gada of Bhimsen and the engravings in stones in Pali characters.

The sight of a pretty waterfall in monsoon delights many an eye in Gangapur not many miles away.

The Curse Of Gods

The visit to Nasik is not complete without the visit to the Great

(Continued On Page 53)

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Independence Commemoratives

(BY MURIEL NISSEN)

The rate at which European nations are being dominated by dictatorships, or absorbed by stronger powers, opens the possibility that the words "freedom" and " independence" will soon be nothing but subjects for philatelic phrasing.

Proof that some of the smaller nations of Europe still believe in the torch of liberty is evinced by two new stamp issues commemorating independence anniversaries. Both Poland and Latvia this year celebrate the twentieth anniversary of independence, and issue special stamp sets as part of the attendant ceremonies. Both these nations were created in their present form by the Treaty of Versailles.

Poland was formed from territories fomerly owned by Prussia, Austria, and Russia. One of the most important features of the creation of the new state was giving the poles access to the sea. The seaports of Gdynia and Danzig were opened them. The stamp set commemorating the birth of a free and united nation was an extended series of stamps picturing seventeen events of the nation's history with five stamps especially designed to mark Poland's accessibility to the Baltic.

Several of the men honoured in the series are new to philately's rapidly growing gallery of heroes.

The 5 groszy reddish-brown picture Boleslav I saluting emperor Otto III on his arrival at Gneen. Boleslav was king of Poland from 992 until his death in 1025. Otto was Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and the scene depicted on the stamp shows him honouring the relics of the martyred saint, Adalbert.

The 10gr green pictures Casimir the Great with three companions being received by Wierzynek, a subject. The date inscribed on the stamp is 1364 the year in which Casimir founded the first university of Cracow.

On the 15gr reddish-brown appears King Vladislas II Jagellos with his queen, Hedwig. The queen is pictured giving to the rector of the Academy of Cracow documents of foundation. Vladislas was a pagan who became a Christian. His second son King Casimir IV ruled over Poland from 1447 until his death in 1492. He is pictured on the 20gr pale green

stamp holding his orb and scepter.

The Treaty of Lublin, signed in 1596 made Lithuania a part of Poland and the event is perpetuated on the 25gr dark violet stamp.

King Stephen Batory appears on the 30gr red in the act of commending a peasant for bravery. Into the reign of Sigismund the third we go for the next scene, appearing on the 45gr. steel gray, which portrays two army generals standing behind the coat of arms

One of Poland's most famous heroes. John Sobieski is pictured on the 50gr reddish-violet. He is shown entering Vienna in 1683 when the city was delivered from the Turks.

The adoption of the Polish Constitution in 1791 is the event honoured on the 55gr blue which depicts the union of the three estates—nobles, commoners and peasants.

This constitution was short-lived. The French Revolution led to a partition of the kingdom and Russia, fearing that Poland would become a strong state, encroached further on the small nation's territory. Patriots active in revolts against these invasions were Dabrowski, Kosciusko, and Pnniatowski, pictured on the 70gr olive stamp.

Armies of Russia, Prussia and Austria invaded the country, quelling all revolts, and forced the King to abdicate. The subsequent partition of territory gave the invaders possession of the land until 1914.

The 1 zloty orange gives us an allegorical scene honouring a revolt against the Russians in 1930.

We come to modern times on the 3z dark blue, which presents a portrait of the famous marshal and premier, Joseph Pilsudski. This stamp appears on a miniature sheet of four in deep violet. The other three pictures are of J. Moraczewski, Poland's first president, Ignace Moscicki, the present chief executive and Inspector of the Army Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz.

Stamps issued for Polish Postoffices in the free city of Danzig picture the port in the sixteenth century. Values and colours are: 5gr. reddish-brown, 15gr reddish-brown, 25gr deep voilet and 55gr blue.

Issue From Latvia

Latvia lacks the historical background that made possible Poland's extensive and interesting issue. The inhabitants of the Baltic province were subject to the Poles in the seventeenth century. In 1660 their land became part of Sweden and in 1721 Peter the Great acquired it for Russia. For a brief period in 1918 Germany had possession of the territory and a sovereign state was created in 1918.

Scenes of the country dominate the anniversary issue and a few portraits are included. Briefly the set is described as follows."

Forest of Lloland—3 santimu orange-brown.

Lake Lattgallen—5s yellow-green.

Riga the capital city—30s blue.

Waterfalls at Courtland—35s slate-gray.

Farms—40s dull violet.

Portrait of General J. Baldis, War Minister—10s green.

President Karl Ulmanis—30s carmine.

Each stamp bears the dates 1918 and 1938.

* * * *

Burma Now Has Stamps

Since 1917 Burma has used postage paper of India overprinted 'Burma'. Now the colony has its own stamps consisting of King George VI portraits and several interesting views of the Indian state The low denominations, in small size, bear a profile portrait of the King. These are: 3 pies purple, 6p ultramarine, 9p green. 1 anna brown, 1 1/2 a bright green 2a carmine. The barge of a Burmese king appears on the 2 1/2a red-brown. Elephants carrying Burma teak appear on the 3a brown-violet, and natives cultivating rice fields are shown on the 3 1/2a, dark and light blue. A scene on the Irrawady River is featured on the 8a dark green.

* * * *

In The Future

Stamps commemorating the sesquicentennial of the United States Constitution will be issued by Panama in the very near future.

The New York World's Fair is due for considerable philatelic honour from other nations, if present rumours proves correct. A limited number of commemorative stamps for the Polish Pavilion are due shortly. They will be printed in four colours.

Save your pennies for the new Nicaraguan stamps. Five new sets are expected early in the New Year from our Central American neighbour.

Canada is practically certain to issue a commemorative set for the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth this spring.

And so we close, hoping the New Year brings many new stamps and that you will have the wherewithall to purchase all of them.

* * * *

Stamp Teasers

1. Where is Mt. Chimborazo and what stamp pictures it?

2. On what stamp does the design consist of flags, a bible and altar?

3. What country issued stamps for the first world gathering of Mohmedans?

4. On what stamp do we see a potter examining a vase?

5. A soldier using a bayonet appears on what adhesive?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. President Trujillo rules over the Dominion Republic.

2. An Italian stamp of 1932 pictures Garibaldi carrying his dying wife, Anita, to a farmhouse near Mandriole.

3. Natives chasing wild horses may be found on a 1932 Mongolian stamp.

4. A composite view of the city of Stockholm appears on a Swedish stamp of 1924.

5. A kiwi is a bird of New Zealand, and the British Dominion pictured him on several stamp issues.

(COPYRIGHT)

This postal envelope comes from the very small island of Niuafoou, usually called the Tin Can Island, one of the Tongan Islands. This island has no harbour and usually has to depend for its mail on the infrequent visits of trading schooners. The natives come out in canoes to pick up the mail, which is put overboard in sealed tin cans, the outward mail from the island beind hoisted on to the vessel by a line.

We are indebted for a photograph of the envelope to Mr. Mohamed Anwar of Karachi.

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Is Bombay Cosmopolitan?

The Author Of This Article Says:— No!

By N. R. G.

MEET A BOMbayite and he will proudly acclaim that Bombay is a cosmopolitan city. Here we come across men and women belonging to different nations religious, classes and peoples.

Peoples from distant and remote corners of India come here to eke out their existence or seek laurels. Bombay, in short, is a conglomeration of races and peoples.

One would naturally expect to find a healthy cosmopolitan culture and a cosmopolitan spirit. But is this so? The answer to that, however unfortunate it may be, is in the negative. Paradoxical as it may sound, Bombay, the so-called most cosmopolitan city in India, is the most communal minded city in India. Bombay, 'Urbs Prima in Indis,' leads the way to communalism and sets in this respect an unworthy example to the rest of India.

It may be asked as to why the matters should take this shape in Bombay. It would be in the natural course of events, in a city like Bombay abounding with different peoples and bringing with them different cultures, to the development of a culture, which though imbibing the essential features of other cultures, is a culture by itself. Yet the history of India has not recorded the existence of such a culture in Bombay City. It is the object of this article to examine the relationship between the various people in Bombay and also study the underlying causes for the lack of a cosmopolitan culture in Bombay.

Segregation

We begin with the study of the relations that exist between the various classes in Bombay. We shall consider them from several distinct points of view—the mode of living and the standard of life, relationship in business circles, relationship in sports, in educational institutions, and activities amongst the youth of Bombay.

We come to the consideration of the relationship between the various communities in their way of living. The first thing that strikes a stranger to Bombay is the manner in which each community has segregated itself from the other communities. Thus, generally speaking, amongst the middle class, you find the Parsis residing in Fort, the Hindus in Kalkadevi and Girgaum, the Muslims in Mohamedalli Road, the Europeans in Colaba. In the newly sprung up suburban areas, we note the existence of a Hindu Colony, a Parsi Colony, and a Madrasi Colony. In Dadar and Matunga the Hindu, Parsi and Madrasi Colonies are close to each other. Yet how many individuals of one class know of the manners, the customs, the habits, the mode of living, the standard of life of their neighbouring communities? Yet they would be the first to criticise and condemn the life led by the other communities.

Business And Sport

This spirit of communalism has spread to business circles. A Parsi concern employs all Parsis, a Hindu all Hindus and a Mohammedan all Mohammedans. If a member of one community wishes to purchase an article he would rather patronise a shop belonging to a man of his own community irrespective of the price and the quality of the article. In the legal circle except for a handful of seniors, a solicitor employs a counsel belonging to his own community.

Nor is this spirit of communalism merely confined to business life and the mode of living, it is extended even in sports. Sports is the only item of life which is most cosmopolitan in its spirit. But what do we find in Bombay? There is the Parsi Gymkhana, the Hindu Gymkhana, the Catholic Gymkhana, the European Gymkhana and each Gymkhana is open only to members of a particular community. The very names of the Gymkhanas, are suggestive of the communal spirit which pervades there. This communal spirit is not merely centralised. There is not one common Gymkhana for the members of all the community. Every club that is started in Bombay is mostly open to members belonging to the local communities. Thus communalism is localised and you find an expression of this feeling in the very names such as the Dadar Parsi Gymkhana and the Dadar Hindu Gymkhana. The paucity of cosmopolitan clubs merely serves as an exception to illustrate the general rule.

Schools And Colleges

Then let us consider communalism in educational institutions. In several schools and colleges, the selection depends not on the respective merits and qualifications but on the community to which the applicants belong. Further the various associations in schools and colleges are formed not according to the branches of studies but according to the various communities. Thus we come across the Marathi Association, the Gujrati Association, the Muslim Association and Parsi Students' Union. You also note that a student moves about with members of his own community. In suburban schools you find a cricket tournament run on the model of the Quadrangular and Pentangular tournaments where young boys hardly out of their teens belonging to one community are matched against those belonging to another and the seed of communalism is thus sown in their innocent hearts.

Let us now glance at the youth movements in Bombay. The youth of to-day is the citizen of to-morrow and it is in him of all people that a spirit of cosmopolitanism should be infused. It is, therefore, highly instructive to note the activities of the youth of Bombay. How are their activities modelled and organised? The answer is that they are based on communal lines. Thus you note the existence of associations like the Young Men's Parsi Association, the University Students' Parsi Union, the Young Men's Hindu Association Catholic Students' Union and such other communal organisations.

Provincial Feeling

Having discussed at some length the spirit of communalism, I shall now consider the problem of the spirit of provincialism, which is as antagonistic to nationalism, as is communalism. This topic will be considered from two distinct aspects—firstly provincial feeling as between persons belonging to the province of Bombay and a person belonging to a province other than Bombay; secondly provincial feeling within Bombay Presidency itself—provincial feeling between the various linguistic divisions of Bombay.

To revert to the former of the two aspects you find the bitter agitation in Bombay against those who come from other provinces such as Madras. These people seem to be born with a curse merely because they were born outside Bombay Presidency. The feeling in Bombay is "Bombay for the Bombayites" and the absurdity of the claim need not be further discussed.

Many are the instances which prove the feelings of antagonism with which the Bombayites treat those belonging to other presidencies. One such instance is this:—One Maratha who was born and brought up in Madras, and who happened to come to Bombay has been treated by the other Marathas, so to say, as an outcast because of his up-bringing in South India and his presence was merely tolerated in the company of Marathas just because he could speak Marathi. The writer of this article is a Parsi and has been brought up in South India and his experience has not far lagged behind the poor Maratha. The distrust and the suspicion prevailing in the minds of Bombayites as regards those coming from other parts of India cannot be described. The Bombayites have failed to understand that those coming from other parts are as much Indians as they themselves are.

We shall now consider the provincial feelings within Bombay itself. The Bombayites are divided into the Marathas, the Gujaratis, the Kanarese etc. and the Maratha does not associate himself with the Gujarati and 'vice versa.' In colleges you find associations like the Gujrati association, the Maratha association and such associations are the hot bed of provincialism of this type.

Common Culture

What is the conclusion that we arrive at after weighing the above facts? It is that Bombay is the very centre of communalism and provincialism in India. We may, therefore, consider the causes as to why in spite of the fact that all classes of people meet in Bombay, there is no bond of union between them. It is because each community lives in a watertight compartment by itself. As is already noted, every community lives in a distinct and a separate area of Bombay and they do not come into touch or have an opportunity of coming into contact with members of another community or province. It is because in schools and colleges the history of India is taught to the youngsters in different periods as the rise of Hindu India, the ascendancy of Mohammedans, the era of Maratha culture, thus making each community think that its own culture is distinctly its own and is superior to the others. It is the failure to realise that all those cultures are essentially Indian in their spirit which is the cause of this communalism.

It is up to the citizens of Bombay to make good their vain and futile boast that Bombay is a cosmopolitan city, by a free intercourse between the various communities, by the introduction of inter-caste marriages, and by ingraining into the younger generation the spirit of cosmopolitanism by the establishment and organisation of cosmopolitan associations and clubs.

Each child is allowed to send one letter and two postcards a week and correspondence comes from and is dispatched to all parts of Europe. The post office deals with two thousand letters and postcards a week.

A message of sympathy from the King and Queen to Dr. Douglas Hyde, President of Eire, on the death of his wife, has provoked a deal of puzzled discussion in Dublin.

Reporters who asked for the terms of the message were told it would not be issued to the Press. One reason suggested is that the Irish Government may have considered the wording was unacceptable in relation to the President's status. Publication, therefore, might have led to a discussion which would have been very distasteful in view of the sad occasion which led to the courtesy.

Mr. Ben Tillett, who is in hospital suffering from asthma, is making good progress and is consoled for his inactivity by a flow of visitors as varied as his own adventurous life has been.

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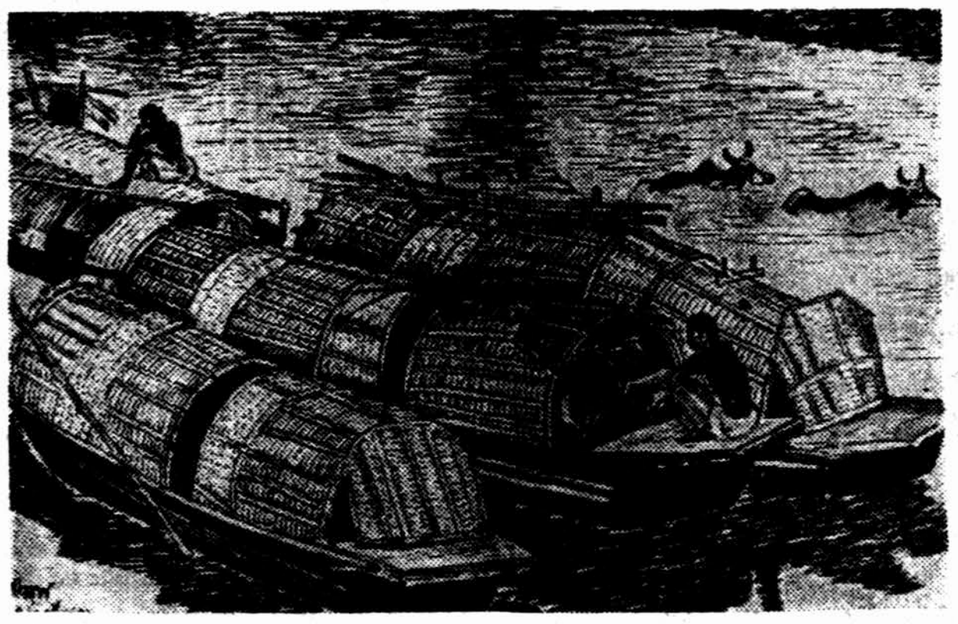
Revival Of Mural Painting

The Art Of D. K. Barma

By Manu M. Thacker

Mural painting is one of the lost arts of India. With the other arts, which died through the conflicts of religious thoughts and clash of political powers bringing about general degeneration, the great mural art of India, too faded, leaving just its traces for us to claim as our proud legacy of the past.

As it has been said, "India is the Colour Box of the world." Truly there is a wealth of material in India that could be gathered and be utilised to bring about the renewal of interest in the lost arts of India. Surely Indian music, dancing and water-colour painting have begun to be subjects of interest with the growing national consciousness of India. It is necessary that the art of mural painting, too, is given attention along with the development of other Indian fine arts.



"Boats"—A Black and White Sketch, by D. K. Barma.

Religious Origin

Mural art in India was once foremost among of her arts and was a living force, having been founded and enriched by religious themes and Indian philosophy. Our ancestors raised this art to a high degree of excellence. Like many other arts, mural painting in its inception was of religious origin and had been woven with Indian religions. Frescoes of Ajanta, Ellora and Bagh indicate that it was the spirit of Buddhism that held the minds of the religious artists, who had spread all over the East, carrying with them the message of Lord Buddha. "Jatak" stories dealing with the previous lives of Buddha formed most of the subjects for their composition. These surviving records of fresco painting place India on higher artistic 'plane compared to the works of "Old Masters" of Europe or to the colossal statues of the Egyptian Kings.

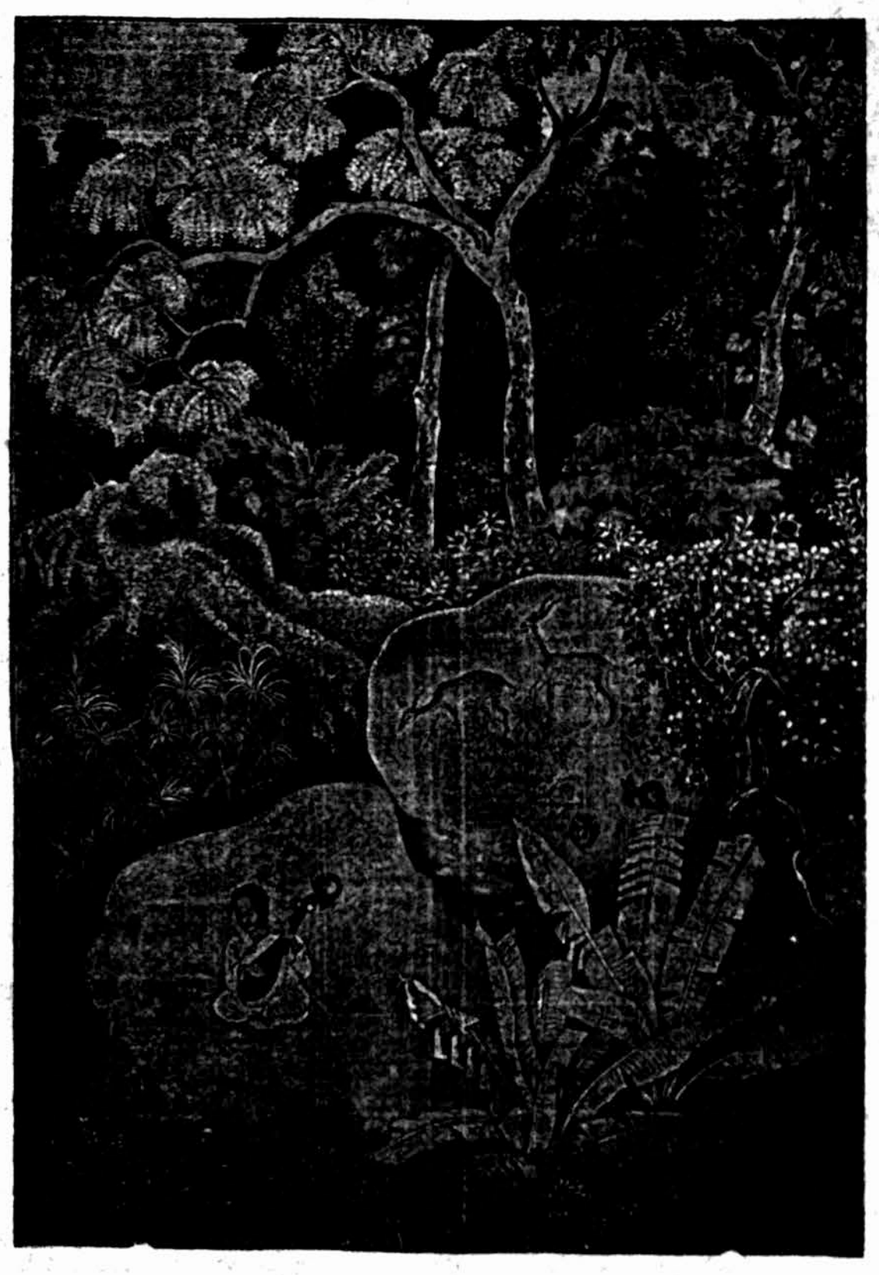
With the rise of the Moghuls, mural paintings changed in its form, as from its religious mode of conception it took the form of decorative art, to paint the luxurious palaces with colourful intricate designs or with records of their historical achievements (as the paintings on the walls of the palace of Tipu Sultan at Serringapatam do portray.

This, too, vanished with the decay of Moghul supremacy and the only traces of Murals are left in the arts like "Rangoli," so prevalent amongst Gujarati women, who celebrate Dipavali as well as other auspicious occasions by painting the house-flooring and the door steps?

Revival Attempts

To revive this great art, ardent attempts had been made in the past and to a little degree they are being done in the present. It is necessary that we make greater efforts to bring about definite revival of the art. Intensive attempts have been made in European countries for the renewal of interets in this decorative form of art. In Iran an attempt had been made to reconstruct Iranian frescoes depicting "Umar-Khyyam" by the artist Sarkis Katchadourian, but very little in India has been done for this art considering the amount of records left for us.

The first stray attempts were made in India by John Griffiths in the year 1872, while he was the Principal of the Bombay School of Art and copies were made of the frescoes of Ajanta. This work was continued until 1881, but it is regrettable that most of these copies were lost at the Crystal Palace fire. Only a few copies are left in the British Museum in London.



"ENCHANTMENT"

(A Water-Colour Sketch, by Sjt. D. K. Barma).

Then Miss Herringham came to India and with the help of Nandlal Bose, Asitkumar Haldar and S. Gupta copied these frescoes once again. Recently fresco painting was executed at New Delhi by J. M. Ahivasi, Dhopeshwarker, Minesgi, Bhonsle and many others. Also a temple near Saranath, the place of great Buddhistic ruins, has been painted by a Japanese artist who has revealed life of Lord Goutema Buddha in beautiful colours. Lately mural art has found its place in the theatres of Calcutta and Bombay (where Metro Theatre has been decorated by Principal Gerrard and the pupils of Bombay School of Art).

There is but a very limited number of Indian artists, who practise this mural art of painting and Shantiniketan—the forest University of Poet Rabindranath Tagore—has most of them. Ravishanker Raval also together with Sjt. Kanu Desai is doing a good deal to revive this form of art in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Sjt. D. K. Barma, Tripura Artist, with Mr. Manu M. Thacker, Bombay Artist.

Barma's Success

Recently Bombay has had the privilege of seeing the works of Dhiren Krishna Dev Barma, who is a brilliant disciple of the renowned Nandlal Bose. Of course his exhibits at Cama Hall were his water colour paintings and copies of some fresco works of his, done in the past. But it should be borne in mind that Sjt. D. K. Barma's field of art is not miniature water colour painting but murals of great size requiring the knowledge of not only form and colour but also of architectural forms, where the murals are executed. Sjt. D. K. Barma is not known only amongst the art circles of India but he is one of the very few Indian artists, who have won international fame. Sjt. D. K. Barma occupies a place as one of the foremost artist in the sphere of mural art of India.

True Devotee

Sjt. D. K. Barma comes from a well-known family of Vazirs of Tripura State. He was brought up in this state and his childhood was spent in the worship of the beauty of Nature. When he was only twelve, he was sent by his father to Shantiniketan not for art but for academical education.

Sjt. D. K. Barma has been in Shantiniketan over fifteen years first as a pupil and then as a teacher of great ability.

Foreign Tour

Sjt. D. K. Barma had his training from Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, the pioneer of Bengal School of Painting and from Sir William Rothenstein, while he carried out the decorations of India House in London in 1929. In the year of 1929 when free competition of All-India Artist was held and only four candidates were selected for the purpose of mural decorations of India House in London Sjt. D. K. Barma was also chosen along with R. Ukil, L. M. Sen and Chowdary. He also travelled together with these artists the whole of Continent to acquaint himself

(Continued On Page 53)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A STUDY OF ZOROASTER

ZOROASTER By Prof. A. R. Wadia. (Natesan, Madras. Price, As. 12).

Messrs. Natesan of Madras are now issuing a fine series of short studies of the World Teachers. Zoroaster is the first among them and Buddha and Muhammad have also been published This study of the life and teachings of Zoroaster is from the pen of Prof. A. R. Wadia of Mysore. The author is already well-known as an educationist and a philosopher and has already several fine books and papers to his credit Being a Zoroastrian himself he is certainly fitted to write upon the Prophet whose teachings he follows.

The way of approach is distinctly philosophical. The traditional life of the Prophet is related in clear interesting style and it is followed by two excellent chapters on the Ethics and the Philosophy of Zarathushtra. These two form the bulk of the book and indeed its essence. The treatment is what one would expect from the Professor of Philosophy. And the beauty of it is that nowhere is the treatment dull or too abstruse to understand. The author has very clearly brought out the fundamental point that if in a religion there is the uncompromising emphasis of Truth, the doctrine of "the two spirits" of good and evil must follow. Zoroaster's method of approach is perfectly logical and reasonable.

The book can be unhesitatingly recommended to non-Zoroastrians who wish to know something about the great Teacher of Iran. And to Zoroastrians also it will be of great use because it has taken hold of the essential teaching and shows clearly what is vital and what is of secondary importance in their religion

I. J. S. T.

MATRICULATION HISTORY

BEST HISTORY NOTES. By S. C. Dotivala revised by Mr. N. B. Khory, M.A., and Mr. N. M. Haeems, B.A. Published by the Samarth Book Depot, Bombay, Price Rs. 2.

This book called the Best History Notes contains a number of questions on the portion prescribed for the Matriculation with answers which seem to be mostly notes dictated in the Matriculation class. A good many questions are from the Bombay University papers. The book will serve the need of those who depand on notes only The authors deserve the credit for giving full and adequate answers to the questions. But it seems the authors do not know that the Tudor period is not prescribed for the examination and that Indian History periods include the Mohemedan period also. No question is set on the early Mohamedan period from Mohamed of Gazni to Babar. The authors would do well to include them in the next edition of the book.

K. G. W.

POULTRY FARMING

KUKDAN NI PEDASH, by G. Anantan, Printed at the Chitrashala Press, Poona Price Ans. 12

This is a book on Poultry farming. It describes various kinds of fowls and points out the most economical ways in which the business could be made paying. Coloured and other illustrations help the reader in understanding the subject If properly handled the business would furnish a remedy for unemployment. A glossary explains technical terms. However, merely reading the book without practical experience will not be of any use and the author is aware of it.

K.

World Military Expenditure

A study of the military expenditure of the different countries dealt with in the new (fourteenth) edition of the Armaments Year-Book shows that the total world military expenditure in 1938 amounted to nearly 9,500 million old gold dollars as compared with 8,000 million in 1937. 9,500 million old gold dollars represents in round figures 16,000 million paper dollars, or 3.400 million pounds sterling, or 604,000 million French francs. It is true that these figures are only approximate, for in respect of some countries it has been necessary to estimate the amounts. On the other hand, it must be noted that the figures quoted represent only military, naval and air expenditure proper, since they exclude expenditure incurred for certain semi-military organisations and certain public works, such as roads, aerodromes, etc., which are not of an exclusively military character, but are nevertheless of a certain importance in connection with national defence.

The comparative study of military expenditure which is rendered possible by the successive editions of the Armaments Year-Book brings out several noteworthy points.

Taking as a starting point the year 1932, which saw the opening of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, it will be noted that during the five years preceding that of the Conference, that is from 1927 to 1931 inclusive, the world expenditure amounted to 20,600 million gold dollars, or an average of 4,100 million gold dollars a year; whereas during the five years which followed the virtual suspension of the work of the Conference, namely, from 1934 to 1938, the military expenditure of the world amounted to 33,000 million, or an average of over 6,500 million per annum. The military expenditure of the world from 1925 to 1930 may be represented by an ascending curve beginning at 3,500 million and rising to 4,300 million. From 1930 to 1932 inclusive, that is, the period of the preparation and opening of the Conference, the expenditure remained stationary (4,200 to 4,300 million); from 1933 to 1938 the curve starts again to mount, beginning at 4,500 million and rising to 9,400 million.

Out of 9,400 million gold dollars which represent the military expenditure of 64 countries in 1938, seven great Powers were responsible for 7,400 million, or about 78.7 per cent. of the world military expenditure. Ten years ago, in 1929, the same seven countries accounted for only 2,800 million out of a total of 4,200 million gold dollars, or about 66.7 per cent.

In ten years, that is from 1929 to 1938, the seven great Powers have spent a total sum of 41,000 million gold dollars. On an average each of these Powers has, therefore, spent about 5,800 million in the course of the last ten years. The rest of the world, comprising 57 countries, has in the same period spent only 14,500 million; the average expenditure of each of these 57 Powers during that period was only 254 million.

Finally, in 1938, 72.3 per cent. of the military expenditure of the world (6,800 million out of a total of 9,400 million gold dollars) was borne by the European countries.

A SYMPOSIUM ON "DHARMA"

KALYANAKALPATARU DHARMA TATTVA NUMBER, January 1939. Edited by Hanumanprasad Poddar and printed and published by Ghanshyamdas Jalan at the Gita Press Gorakpur, U. P. Price Rs. 2-8 (foreign 5 sh.)

No word is more often to be met with in Hindu religious, philosophical and sociological literature than the word "Dharma," but if any translation or definition of it in any foreign language like English were to be attempted, the task would be found to be very difficult, for the word is employed to express an amazing variety of concepts. One of the commonest expressions at the present day is "Hindu Dharma," which is translated into English as "Hindu religion," but the content of the word "Dharma" can certainly be shown to be much more comprehensive and profound than that of the word "religion." The latter word comes from the Latin word "religio," which consists of two words "re" (back) and "ligare" (to bind) and which as a whole is taken to signify "that which binds the soul back to God" "Dharma" comprehends much more than this. It is derived from the root "Dhri" ('to hold) and primarily signifies "that which holds together."

From this root meaning, "Dharma" has come to signify that which holds together a person or thing from falling to pieces or from disintegration—in other words, the source of its vitality or the law of its being. A well-known text from the Mahabharat bears out this meaning. It says: "Dharma is so-called because it holds: Dharma alone holds the people; by whichever a thing is held together that is undoubtedly Dharma."

Kanada, the author of the atomic theory, elaborates the significance of the word when he defines "Dharma" as "that which brings prosperity here and liberation hereafter." From this to a declaration that a set of rules of conduct or articles of faith laid down in the Shrutis (books of revelation) or by former sages, as being conducive to "prosperity here and liberation hereafter', was a natural step and therefore it is that we find such rules of conduct or articles of faith declared to be the "Dharma" of the Hindus. "Dharma," thus, came to have a two-fold significance even from very early times: "Dharma" in relation to one's own self and Dharma in relation to one's fellow-beings or the society in which one's lot is cast. The former was described as "Ashrama-Dharma" and the latter "Varnashrama Dharma." While there has been little dispute regarding the former rules of conduct, which affect mainly one's personal mode of life, controversies of even a furious character have raged round the question of what constitutes the "Varnashrama Dharma." The orthodox and progressive section of the community have been disposed to treat the declarations of the ancient Shastras and sages on the subject to be something like the laws of the Medes and the Persians, never to be altered by even a hair's breadth, whatever betide, while the reformers and progressive section of the society have been striving to modify these laws to suit the changed circumstances

A galaxy of scholars and pandits have contributed to the New Year Number of the Kalyana-kalpataru a series of weighty articles on the manifold aspects of this subject of Dharma There are over seventy of such articles in this Number running into 336 pages. Over a dozen tri-coloured plates and several other coloured and black and white illustrations are included, which go to enhance the interest of the publication. The volume will be prized by all students of Hindu religion and ethics The conductors of the "Kalyanakalpataru," who have already to their credit nearly a dozen bulky and scholarly special numbers dealing with the various aspects of Hinduism deserve hearty congratulations on their enterprise, which is perhaps unparalleled in indigenous journalism.

R. K. P.

KARNATAK SCHOOL WORLD

The January issue of the "Karnatak School World," a quarterly journal devoted to educational topics contains useful and infomative articles. Dr. G. S. Krishnayya writes on the Current Tendencies in Secondary Education; Mr. Ninan describes an educational experiment in Australia; Principal K. S. Vakil has something to say on Exhibitions as aids to Teaching; Principal R. M. Halder writes on Education of the Blind; and Principal Trivedi deals with Cinema and Children. Mr. K. G. Warty has two articles in the issue, one on Education at Home and the other on Bombay's Educational March which describes the work done by the Congress Government in education during the first year of their administration. The issue also publishes summaries of reports on training of Primary teachers and the quinquennial report of the Presidency, and is well illustrated with photos. The annual subscription is one rupee only

BENGALI GRAMMAR AT A GLANCE

BENGALI GRAMMAR AT A GLANCE, By Swami Madhavananda. Published by the Ramkrishna Mission Institute of Culture, 19, Keshab Chandra Sen Steet, Calcutta. Price As. 6

By publishing this short treatise on Bengali Grammar, including the alphabet, Swami Madhavananda has rendered a distinct service to the non-Bengali public who are anxious to learn the Bengali language. It is sure to prove a boon to those who wish to read and speak it.

J. C. M.

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Pleasant Homes

FASTIDIOUS POINTS ABOUT BED LINEN

The New Sheets Make Life Simpler—and More Decorative—Applique Is A High Fashion in Sheets.

The next time you get involved with a sheet and a mangle, just thank your lucky stars that you don't have to iron sheets for beds of olden days—for that "Great Bed of Ware," mentioned by Shakespeare, for instance. It was 12 by 18 feet and could sleep twelve people at a time. But then sheets were different in those days too—they were usually used to wrap up in, for nightgowns and pyjamas hadn't come "in" then.

No, times have changed, and I have no complaints on the whole. For sheets to-day seem like pure-luxury if you compare them to most of the bed coverings of the past. And they're getting handsomer as well as better.

Here is the news of sheets—the pastel tints are back in and more popular than ever, say those in the know. There are seven colours to choose from in most of the stores. And coloured hem sheets are still favourites of fastidious ladies.

And Welcome!

Reinforced hemstitching for hems is a new note—and I for one bid it welcome, for if there's one thing that makes me feel futile, it's a hemstitched hem that's worn through. This new reinforced hemstitching makes wider more decorative hemstitching practical too.

The tapered-weave sheet is another thing that a lady with a house ought to know about. It has extra threads woven into the centre where the wear comes Blessings on whoever thought of that. (Have you ever cut a beginning-to-wear sheet in two and sewed the two outside edges together so it would wear out evenly .... well, no more need of that!)

But nicest of all are the handsome monograms you'll find for sheets. At very little extra charge you can have an embroidered monogram. Then there are the appliqued monograms—big and dramatic they are—of course, these a lady would have to do herself or have done, they're that personal. My pet has a broad hem of flowered percale, then below it a monogram of the flowered percale appliqued on the white percale sheet. Illustrated also is an embroidered monogram in pink on a white sheet, with appliqued scrolls of pink to frame the monogram. There are ever so many other fresh and pretty calico sprig percales that are being used for sheet borders.

The Ideal Number

The real luxury in sheets, though, is in having plenty of them and in the right sizes. Ideally, six sheets to each bed is the number that is nicest to have—with three pillow cases for each pillow. As for size, you'll find that the 108-inch length will save you a lot of wear and tear. And in width, you'll want a 54 inch width sheet for a cot, a 63 inch width, sheet for a single bed, a 72 inch width for the twin bed, an 81 inch width sheet for the double bed, a 90 inch width for the extra-wide bed. (These sizes refer to the unwashed torn lengths—sheets measure less when made up and washed and in recommending these sizes proper allowance is made).

I always believe that a lady should spread herself a bit on her household linen, for a nice array of "purple and fine linen" will make her have so much more respect for herself as a home-maker. It's like nice fingernails and fine handkerchiefs for giving you that fastidious feeling.

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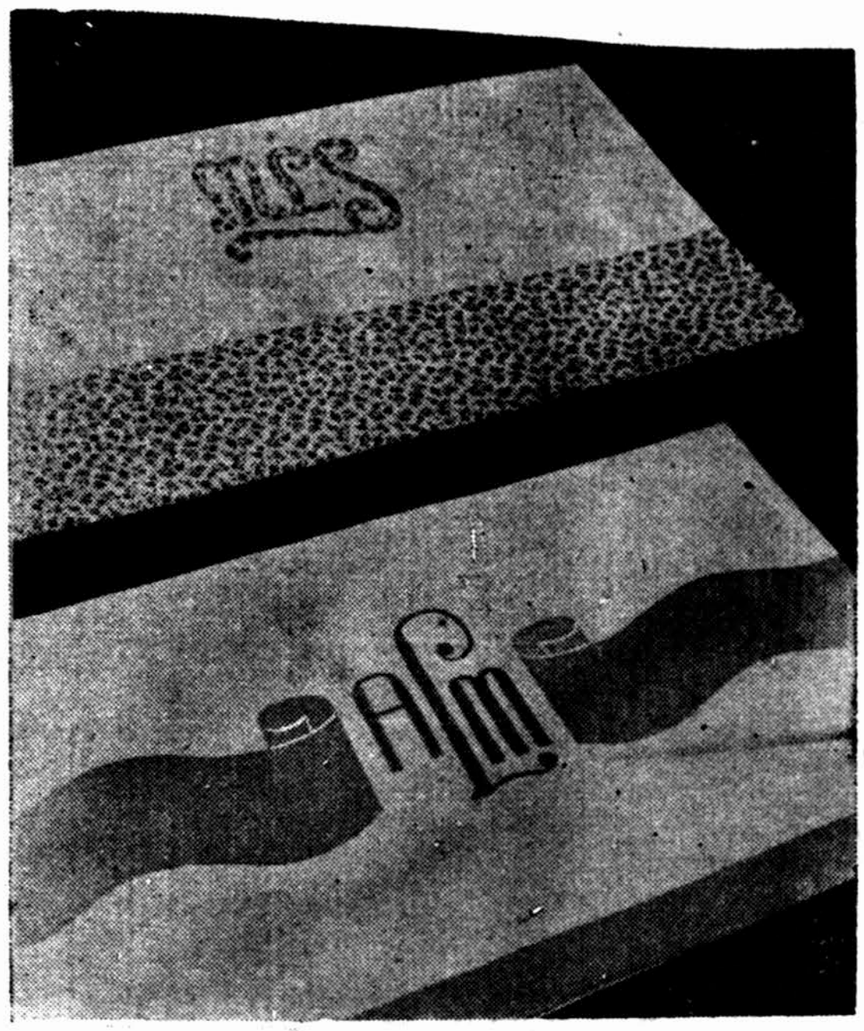

If you have always thought of sheets as something plain and utilitarian, take a good look at these pretty things and a tip as well as to how you can give your own sheets individuality. The top one uses a fine sprigged percale for the hem and the same material is appliqued in the design of the monogram. The lower sheet is white with a scroll of pink percale to frame the embroidered monogram. The hem is pink too. These are ideas a lady with clever fingers could copy!

ART IN THE HOME

We've been thinking of Spain as being decadent for so long that it's easy to forget what great painters she has produced from her earliest history right down to modern times. Many critics regard the Spaniards as the greatest painters. One important artist of Spain was Goya (1746-1828) who grew up in the streets of his native village near Saragossa. One street riot got him into trouble and he had to flee to Madrid where he got in with a troope of bull fighters and toured the country with them. Later he studied painting in Spain and then in Rome, winning various awards and finally marrying the sister of one of his painter-friends who helped him make valuable contacts. He worked on the decorations of the crown prince's palace, and finally became court painter. He did cruelly realistic portraits of the royal family and of various courtiers, working rapidly, frequently completing a portrait in an hour or so. He became deaf toward the end of his life, and died in Bordeaux, France, in 1828, but his body was not moved to Spain till 1919. Goya's greatest work is in the Prado in Madrid, but there are representative pictures in the National Gallery in London, in the Louvre in Paris and the Metropolitan Museum in New York. A very popular work is the "Lady With A Fan". It hangs in the Louvre.

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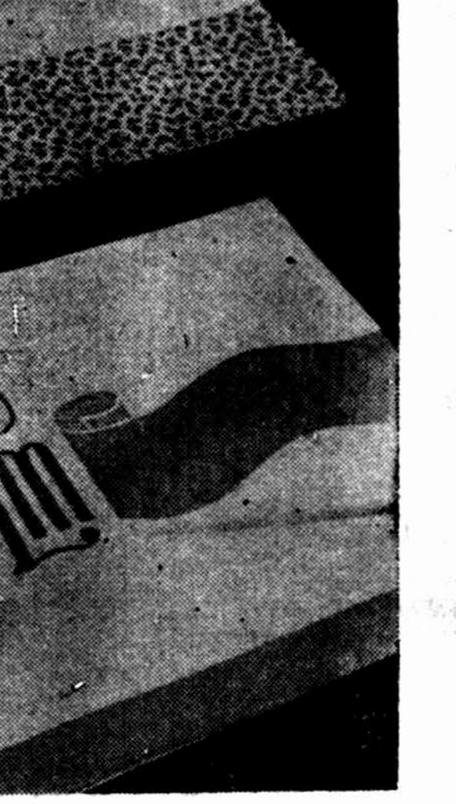

The mentally [illegible] thinks a jitterbug is some sort of a beetle that bites.

AN

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World News From Across The Seas

LONDON (By Air Mail).

It is stated that the Nazis are hopeful that the assent of King Ibn Saud to the appointment of a German Ambassador in "the beginning of a new era" between Germany and the Arab countries.

While the leading Nazi dailies restrict themselves to saying that Germany is mainly interested in the development of petrol and gold deposits, the smaller papers, reserved for inner consumption, explain that no time will be lost in transferring a great part of the Near-East from Britain's sphere of influence to that of Greater Germany.

* * * *

Military conscription is a necessary condition before Britain and France can effectively face the combined opposition of Germany and Italy in the event of war, according to M. Lemery, a member of the French Senate and a former Cabinet Minister.

* * * *

"On the one hand," he says, "there are 120,000,000 people, fully trained in all aspects of warfare; on the other side there are 80,000,000, of whom half, the French, have an insufficient air force, and the other half, the English, have an army which hardly exists. The first group is inferior as far as navies are concerned, but in a Continental war this is not so important. It is up to England to strengthen her land forces. Our (French) fleet would be hers to a considerable extent. Her (British) army should be equivalent to ours (French.)"

* * * *

ENGLISHMAN THROUGH FOREIGNER'S EYES

According to a German newspaper in England not only is every foreigner shocking but also anyone who eats with appetite. The gift of shocking intentionally belongs only to the real true Englishman. He treads on the toes of other people, in order to show that he is master of everything in the world.

* * * *

It is shocking to smoke a pipe in evening dress, as did the American Ambassador, to the immeasurable horror of the British public. But since Lord Baldwin is now also accustomed to smoking a pipe after dinner while wearing tails, it is no longer shocking. It is statesmanship. "It is shocking, even in a private house, to ask a young girl to dance who has not been introduced, and even more so a young married woman."

* * * *

Fascist protests against the entertainment industry's recent "Refugee Day" are as unwarranted as they are ungracious The gist of their complaint is that the funds were given to "aliens" instead of to Britain's own unemployed.

In fact, it is stated, the claims of the unemployed have not been forgotten and before the Refugee Day, Mr. Oscar Deutsch suggested that it should be followed by a special day of appeal for the workless. One of the biggest circuits of cinemas intends to carry out the plan, and negotiations are now proceeding to make this a national effort on behalf of the whole entertainment trade.

* * * *

BISHOP TO HITLER'S RESCUE

Dr. E. W. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham, thinks that German legislation on race hygiene is "on the right lines, in spite of mistakes that have probably been made."

* * * *

"If we could get legislation giving us voluntary sterilisation in the case of hereditary transmissible diseases we should make the sort of progress which is being attempted in the Third Reich, and make it under conditions more appropriate to a democratic State," he declared at a meeting of the Eugenics Society in London recently.

* * * *

An ancient caravan route which leads from Kazakstan, now an autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, through China to India and thence to Iran, has been reopened after twenty years.

An important volume of trade was transported along this route many centuries ago, and as a result of the reconstruction of the route which was begun on the Soviet side two years ago, trading is expected to be renewed. The route has been paved as far as Baiserk. Further paving will be carried out this year.

* * * *

In spite of official denials in Berlin, reports that Dr. Dietrich, Chief of the Nazi Party Press, is to succeed Dr. Goebbels as Propaganda Minister persist in London. Dr. Dietrich's star is regarded as an ascendency one in the Reich.

Dr. Dietrich's duties certainly give him wide opportunities of influencing Hitler's opinions and actions, for Hitler relies on him for his daily expose of what the home and foreign Press are saying.

* * * *

Listening-in by natives to foreign broadcasts in Arabic from Paris has increased to an embarrassing extent. B. B. C. transmissions have provided different stories to those emanating from Bari. Italian Colonial Governors have been asked to submit reports on the advisibility of confiscating all privately or collectively-owned radio-sets capable of receiving foreign broadcasts.

It is fully expected that the recent decree imposing heavy penalties for the reception of non-Italian broadcasts will be followed up by a formal order for the confiscation of all sets with the exception of those owned by members of the Fascist party.

* * * *

MOSCOW-BERLIN SERVICE

Tremendous importance is attached to the fact that the Soviet diplomatic courier service between Moscow and Berlin has been doubled.

This has been ordered by the Russian Ambassador who has been extremely active since his return to Berlin recently after an absence of several months.

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen's appointment to the British Embassy at Angora means that there are now no unemployed Ambassadors on the list of the British Foreign Office. The other in the same situation was Sir William Seeds, now Ambassador to Russia.

* * * *

This will be Sir Hughe's first period of service in Turkey. During the brief time he was Minister at Teheran he learnt to speak Persian fluently. Turkish should offer him less difficulty.

* * * *

His colleagues regard him as one of the most brilliant men in the Foreign Office. His popularity is enhanced by a talent for light verse in which he treats of serious diplomatic subjects with Gilbertian facility. In his short period as Ambassador in China he produced one masterpiece of this kind. At Angora he will have some chance of indulging his taste for music, thanks to the Conservatoire established by Kemal Ataturk.

* * * *

Mr. Sean Lemass, the Minister for Industry and Commerce of the Eire was not the most appropriate member of Mr. De Valera's Cabinet to open the new headquarters of the Irish Youth Hostel Association in Dublin recently.

* * * *

Few men of ninety years are able to make sustained speeches to audiences. Sir Ambrose Fleming is among the exceptions and he is visiting London soon to speak to the Physical Society about some of the famous scientists of sixty to seventy years ago whom he knew—men like Faraday, Crookes, Humphry Davy, Tyndall, Huxley, all pioneers' who would be astonished at the developments in 1939.

* * * *

Sir Ambrose was 90 on the 10th January, and is perhaps not so well-known as he should be as the inventor of the valve which made broadcasts possible.

* * * *

A man has invented a machine for recording what a man says in his sleep.

Oh, women, here is a nasty plan
To wound a heart that's true,
I trust you will not bless the man
Recording this for you;

For though some shrews will doubtless say
It makes their hearts rejoice,
It's such an underhanded way
To hear your master's voice!

* * * *

A tuck shop post office, where stamps are free, has been opened at the holiday camp at Dovercourt, near Harwich, where 500 child refugees from Germany are living temporarily.

Famous Women
In Indian History

Maharani Devi Shree Ahilya Bai Holkar Of Indore
A GREAT AND GOOD RULER BELOVED OF HER PEOPLE

By H. H. MAHARANI INDIRABAI SAHEB HOLKAR, INDORE

The Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough Viceroy of India in 1842 A.D. wrote:—

"The piety and munificence of the great and good Princess Alia Bai (Ahilya Bai).....illustrious princess, the adored of the people and the best example of rulers."

Maharani Ahilya Bai was born in 1725 at Choundhi. Her father, Mankojeerao Shinde, had five sons. Ahilya Bai was married in 1737 to Prince Khanderao Holkar, son of Subhedar Maharaja Malhar Rao Holkar, the father and founder of the Holkar State. Malhar Rao rose from the post of a shiledar to Subedar and Sarkar by the dint of his valour and virtue. He was the right hand of Peshwa Baji Rao I, companion and comrade of the third Peshwa, and the Maratha Commander-in-Chief in the times of Peshwa Madhaorao I. From 1720 to 1766 he was ever in full harness both in camp and court. Guerilla warfare was his forte. His consort Maharani Gautamabai was a strict adherent of the maxim "waste not want not."

Maharani Ahilya Bai Holkar.

Early Training

Under such guardians Shree Ahilya Bai was taking her lessons of domestic economy and state management. Prince Khande Rao met a heroic death in 1754 in the Kumbheri siege. Ahilya Bai prepared herself for the rites of 'satee' according to the then prevalent custom; but the entreaties of her old father-in-law had their proper effect, and the world was rewarded with the sight of a truly Aryan lady and an Aryan ruler in this Aryawarta.

From 1754 to 1766 Subhedar Malhar Rao took care to instruct Shree Ahilya Bai in matters, civil and military, by apportioning her practical work while he was away on his usual distant campaigns. The correspondence of this period is both interesting and instructive. The language is vigorous, brisk and yet full of hopes and aspirations. The father-in-law is stern in exacting obedience, firm and open-hearted in counsel. Subhedar Malhar Rao was succeeded by his grandson Prince Male Rao. His reign, however, was short-lived. The then Peshwa—head of the Maratha Confederacy—bestowed the Subhedar-ship on Tukojee Rao Holkar I. But Maharani Shree Ahilya Bai was the 'de facto' ruler of the State to all practical purposes. Tukojee Rao led the Holkar armies in campaigns commanded by the Peshwa. He was always obedient and respectful to Shree Devi Ahilya Bai.

Her Boundless Charities

Maharani Shree Devi Ahilya Bai's reign of nearly 30 years (1766-1795) in Central India was a smooth sailing except in one incident, that of the Chandrawats of Rampura. They, however, were humbled yet honoured by the Devi in the end. Her's was a personal rule tempered by a consciousness that "she was responsible to her God for all her actions prompted both by purse and power." Her God was all-pervading as her charities proclaim in all parts of India. These charities were both considerate and considerable. They can be classified under 28 heads, and were directed with a free head, hand and heart. All the sects of Hinduism—ancient, mediaeval and modern were carefully looked after, though she personally belonged to the Shaiva (sect), as can be seen from the picture published along with this article. Mahomedan Masjids and Mujawars were equally respected. The birds of the air, the bullocks of the fields and the fish of rivers partook as freely of her tender care. In short, she was "In tune with the Infinite."

Her administration of justice was swift and speedy, guided more by equity than codes, and dictated more by mercy than discipline. She held the delicate balance between her State and the Imperial court of Poona patiently, between herself and her Saranjami Sardars prudently, and that between the Sardars and Ryots patriarchally.

Her Daily Life

Sir John Malcolm has written of her daily life as follows:—

"She rose one hour before daybreak to say her morning prayers, and perform the customary ceremonies. She then heard the Puranas read for a fixed period, distributed alms, and gave food

(Continued on Page 53).

GANDIJI'S REPLY TO MODERN GIRLS

I have received a letter written on behalf of eleven girls whose names and addresses have been sent to me. I give it below with changes that make it more readable without in any way altering the meaning:

"Your comments on the letter of a lady student captioned 'Students' shame' and published in 'Harijan' of the 31st December, 1938 deserve special attention. The modern girl, it seems, has provoked you to the extent that you have disposed of her finally as one playing Juliet to half a dozen Romeos. This remark which betrays your idea about women in general is not very inspiring.

In these days when women are coming out of closed doors to help men and take an equal share of the burden of life, it is indeed strange that they are still blamed even when they are maltreated by man. It cannot be denied that instances can be cited where the fault is equally divided. There may be a few girls playing Juliets to half a dozen Romeos. But such cases presuppose the existence of half a dozen Romeos, moving about the streets in quest of a Juliet. And it cannot or should never be taken that modern girls are categorically all Juliets or modern youths all Romeos. You yourself have come in contact with quite a number of modern girls and may have been struck by their resolution, sacrifice and other sterling womanly virtues.

As for forming public opinion against such misdemeanours as pointed out by your correspondent, it is not for girls to do it, not so much out of false shame as from its ineffectiveness.

But a statement like this from one revered all over the world seems to hold a brief once more for that worn-out and unbecoming saying 'woman is the gate of Hell.'

From the foregoing remarks, however, please do not conclude that modern girls have no respect for you. They hold you inasmuch respect as every young man does. To be hated or pitied is what they resent much. They are ready to mend their ways if they are really guilty. Their guilt, if any, must be conclusively proved before they are anathematized. In this respect they would neither desire to take shelter under the covering of 'ladies, please,' nor would they silently stand and allow the judge to condemn them in his own way. Truth must be faced; the modern girl or 'Juliet,' as you have called her, has courage enough to face it."

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

My correspondents do not perhaps know that I began service of India's women in South Africa more than forty years ago when perhaps none of them was born. I hold myself to be incapable of writing anything derogatory to womanhood. My regard for the fair sex is too great to permit me to think ill of them. She is, what she has been described to be in English, the better half of mankind. And my article was written to expose students' shame, not to advertise the frailties of girls. But in giving the diagnosis of the disease, I was bound, if I was to prescribe the right remedy, to mention all the factors which induced the disease.

The modern girl has a special meaning. Therefore there was no question of my restricting the scope of my remark to some. But all the girls who receive English education are not modern girls, I know many who are not at all touched by the 'modern girl' spirit. But there are some who have become modern girls. My remark was meant to warn India's girl students against copying the modern girl and complicating a problem that has become a serious menace. For, at the time I received the letter referred to, I received also a letter from an Andhra girl student bitterly complaining of the behaviour of Andhra students which from the description given is worse than what was described by the Lahore girl. This daughter of Andhra tells me, the simple dress of her girl friends gives them no protection, but they lack the courage to expose the barbarism of the boys who are a disgrace to the institution they belong to. I commend this complaint to the authorities of the Andhra University.

The eleven girls I invite to initiate a crusade against the rude behaviour of students. God helps only those who help themselves. The girls must learn the art of protecting themselves against the ruffianly behaviour of man.—("Harijan").

A Page For Women

Beauty And You

Dress Warmly To Keep Your Beauty Glowing

There's a deal in what the old folks used to say—keep your ankles and wrists plenty warm and your teeth will not chatter!

Once it was considered not only healthy, but truly smart to face the winter in sheer silk undies, web hose and the thinnest of slippers.

Whatever caused the change to the saner style of dressing up to winter weather, I do not know, but the most chic of women today know how to keep warm without losing a mite of their attractiveness.

Of course there is no need to don the proverbial red flannels and be ladened with heavy cumbersome clothes, to face the lowered temperature. But you should wear enough clothing and the right sort to keep your body warm and your face looking as if it enjoyed the winter. A drawn face caused by a chilled body is anything but attractive, and feet almost congealed in thin, light shoes is ridiculous beyond words.

Do Not Grow Lazy

There is a tendency to grow inactive once the colder months appear. Instead of walking the normal amount each day one hops a bus or street car to duck the cold. Thus our bodies do not get the exercise they require to keep healthy warm blood coursing through our veins. Spring and summer beauty depend greatly upon a sane living schedule during the winter months. Go in for an active indoor sport or do your daily dozen at home to keep your muscles supple and your figure nicely proportioned.

See that your diet gives you fuel enough to brace the colder weather, but do not eat large menus of fattening foods if you do not exercise. Extra pounds accumulate quickly and it takes a lot of will power and concentrated dieting to get rid of them!

If the clothes you wear are warm enough to protect you from harsh winds there is little or no need to increase your food intake unless you are underweight or a victim of anaemia.

Remember too, that winter dresses need frequent cleanings or otherwise your skin will be irritated by the impurities absorbed and held in their materials.

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THE FEMALE OF THE SPECIES

Some statistician has just dug out the queer fact that the three totalitarian states are preponderantly feminine. That is to say that in Germany, Russia and Italy, women are greatly in the population majority. Please excuse as for reverting to the obvious in drawing a moral from this situation. But we think it is a very nice posthumous tribute to the late Rudyard Kipling to have proven so graphically and so clearly that "The female of the species is more deadly than the male."

An optimist is he who thinks a winter vacation is the sole benefactor of health and happiness.

Daughter's Very First Hair Cutting Requires Special Consideration

The day arrives when the youngest lady in the family must have her baby hair trimmed. This occasion usually isn't as heartbreaking for the mother as when the Junior of the household must say good-bye to his mop of curls! But nevertheless, sister's first hair cut is her first beauty treatment—and should be so considered.

Usually, little thought is given to the years to come, when the young lady is hoisted high in the barber's chair. Snip, snip goes the scissors and the thin baby hair falls to the floor. And unless mother is modern and wise, the clippers trim the soft down at the nape of her neck! "More," cries the youngster because she likes the sensation, and the barber clips, her again.

Do Not Allow Clipping

What a frightful beauty error is such a hair cut! Possibly as long as she lives the innocent victim will regret her first beauty treatment for her natural hairline has been disturbed and the erratic snipping may have destroyed a natural wave

Mother would have done much better if she had cut her child's hair at home. With loving care she should have taken sections of the hair, combed through it and sheared the tip ends, being careful to take off the same amount no matter what the length of hair.

In other words hair grows various lengths—it should not be chopped off in ridges. One section may be eight inches long, another only four. In cutting take an inch or two off of each strand. Do not attempt to cut both sections the same length.

And never use clippers. Leave the back hairline as it is! Do not even snip at it. Instead brush it upward with abrush. Brush all the hair upward and gently massage the tiny scalp with your finger tips. Brush it again upward and notice how the hair falls naturally into a wave or curl. Take a comb and coax that wave to be deeper and the curl tighter. Let them fall helter skelter—an infant's hair should not be styled.

Keep the tender scalp free of cuticle and clean. Never let an impulse rule to curl the young hair with a hot iron or to have it permanently waved. Horrors! Both take the life from the hair and leave it dry and unhealthy.

TABLE TENNIS AT ALBERT HALL

211 Competitors From Ten Countries To Contest For English Open Championships

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Jan. 27.

Table tennis is a game for the teens. Average age of the 211 competitors from ten countries in the English open championships at Albert Hall is under 20, and nearly half of them are still at school.

Cheerful Bohumil Vana, world singles champion, was 19 last week. He will finish his course at a technical college in Prague in two years' time.

"Then I shall be too old for real speed and zip," he told me, "so I am already planning to open a coffee-shop in 1941."

England's hopes among the women include three 16-year-olds—Vera Dace, of Camberwell, Jean Nicoll, of Harrow, and Betty Blackburn, of Exeter. In skill at the game they are as even as in charm and good looks.

VETERAN OF 24.

At 24 Dora Beregi, of Hungary, who holds the English title, seems quite a veteran. But what she loses on the score of age she makes up for in energy. Red hair flying, petite arms whirling, she plays like a burst of fire-works.

Vlasta Depetrisova, of Pilsen, Czecho-Slovakia (she is 18), came from the Skoda munitions works with the special permission of Government officials.

"At present I am typing in the office," she told me, "but I am also attending the flying school at the aeroplane factory, and my dream is to become a first-class air pilot."

With her friend Vera Votrubcova she quietly polished off in 15 minutes the two tall English players, D. L. and D. M. Emden.

A party of 10 came from Ireland, evenly and amicably divided between North and South.

This is the first year of the All-Irish Table Tennis Association. Soccer being now the only game which has separate organisations for Ulster and Eire.

The Irish champion, Cyril Kemp, a cereal chemist, is a Dubliner. He prophesies a great future for the game in Eire.

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Our Short Story

Baffled Dreams

By PANDITA KSHAMA ROW

Without, the wind whooped and whistled. Inside a low-roofed house of a priest in the tiny village of Raiya, sat his widowed daughter, playing "Put" with a young man by the dim flicker of a brass Samai.

"There, you've lost again for the third time, Anup," she whispered, moving her winning piece to its final square.

Anup nodded, acknowledging his defeat indifferently. His mind seemed preoccupied. There was a far-away look in his eyes as though he were nearing a coast of which he was not certain.

"What's the matter with you to-night? I've never seen you play so badly," she enquired, gathering the bell-shaped pieces in an old dilapidated bag.

"I've been thinking of our departure," And stretching himself nervously, he reclined against a long bolster.

"I wonder if Father has looked into the almanac," she remarked.

"Why?

"To find out an auspicious day for your departure."

Anup's lip curled. His brow darkened. Raising his eyes, he stared past his companion far into some invisible plane of tormenting dreams.

"I hope it'll not be quite so soon," the widow resumed after a slight pause.

"Do you really?" And his eyes brightened suddenly.

"You must remember this is the first time I am parting with my little girl; Mira is only a child," she sighed with a slight catch in her voice.

"She's not so young, she'll be twelve next month. You were married at eleven," echoed a fluty voice from a shadowy corner of the room, where a shrivelled man sat chanting Vedic hymns.

Startled, she bit her tongue, then, ventured, "Father, did you consult the almanac?"

"Next Sunday is a good day," drawled the old man."

Presently, he gathered his faded manuscripts, tied them in an old frazzled cloth, then, rising with a groan, shuffled out of the room

"Thank God, there are still eight more days," she sighed, pouring fresh oil into the tray of the Samai.

"But you are coming with us," Anup muttered.

"I can't leave Father. He's old and needs some one to look after him."

"I had hoped that you would always live with us!" he pressed.

She shook her head, then, said softly:

"You may find Mira quiet at first, but after a time she will get over her shyness."

He was hardly listening to her.

"She's very gentle and anxious to please, my Mira is," the young widow went on, wiping her moist eyes.

"And you'll be here all by yourself when your father goes to the temple?"

"What else can I do? It'll be cruel to leave him when he needs me most," she replied, letting her hair down and ruffling it with her slender hands.

What wonderul hair!" he murmured, staring at her.

"Mira's is much better, it's as soft as velvet."

"I haven't noticed it," he said dryly.

Hurt by his indifferent tone, her face paled.

"After a couple of years she'll be a real companion to you," the young mother-in-law continued.

"There's only one person on earth who can be a companion to me."

"Who's that?"

"Don't be startled—it's you—you!"

The words seemed to have escaped his lips before he knew what he was saying.

Blankly, she stared at him as though trying to catch the glimmer of truth. He seemed to her to be talking at random, just gabbling like children do before they fall asleep.

"Do you know that everything will be blank for me without you?"

The soft lines on her face hardened. Amazed, incredulous she heard him out in silence.

"Can you ever realise what I've felt since the day I first saw you in the temple?"

He moved nearer and before she could avoid him, he had taken both her hands into his and kissed them passionately.

Her eyes flashed.

"You mustn't do that," she protested, withdrawing her hands quickly.

A hopeless look crossed Anup's face.

"I am in the place of your mother. And, is it fair to Mira?" she cried vehemently, pointing to a room on her right from where came tne soft breathing of Anup's child-wife.

Her eyes met his resolutely.

"Forgive me," he begged.

The rigid look on her face softened.

"Your wife should take the first place in your thoughts."

Like sibyline prophesy her words struck down on him, and a moment of dispirited silence followed.

His face was clouded; he remained motionless as though struck by an unexpected missile.

The boom of the village gong sounded the mid-night hour.

"I think it's time we retired," she suggested presently, rising with the "samai" in her hand.

Without a word Anup arose and stumbled towards his room.

A slight creak of the hinges, and once again the house lay shrouded in complete silence.

Anup paced backwards and forwards in his room, torn by his conflicting thoughts. He had suffered several months after having realised the impossibility of the young widow's remarriage with him. Finally, in sheer desperation he married her daughter, hoping that the girl's mother would live with them. But now he could only hide himself in shame, tear up his soul by the roots, take it to a lonely mountain, and immure it with himself.

Unspeakably wretched and unable to bear the weight of his thoughts, he tiptoed into the outer room. For a moment, he lingered in the dark. The sound of a woman's low sobbing was distinctly audible, somewhere near by. Anup listened. He knew too well the cause of the young widow's anguish. He felt stabbed. He walked softly to the front door and lifted the latch. As it yielded easily, he stepped out into the black night.

For a long time he lurked in the dark street like one in a nightmare. The voice of the village guard echoing in the distance, blended strangely with the lugubrious hissing of the wind. Anup felt oddly detached from life as he drifted towards the open country in the direction of Rajkot.

The night dragged on. The widow lady beside her daughter, pondering over Anup's grim confession. With the poignancy of a poisoned arrow, reality had come to her. It had filled her with repugnance against her son-in-law. What was now going to happen to her poor little daughter? Was not the lot of an unloved wife more tragic than that of a widow? A surge of pity sweeping over her, she pressed Mira to her breast. She had often wondered why Anup, a man of learning, should have wanted to marry an ignorant child. The truth now dawned on her! The memory of each Anup's thoughtful action, which at the time had endeared him to her, now stirred in her a sense of indignation. She reproached herself for lack of intuition, for want of foresight. She would now have to face the hardest problem of her life.

The following morning Anup's room lay empty. The whole of that day he did not return home, neither the day following, nor the next. A few weeks later, his velvet cap and umbrella having been discovered amongst the bushes near the banks of the Lalpuri, it was generally surmised that he had sought solace for his perturbed mind in the turquoise waters of the lake. And after several futile attempts to trace him, his bride's relations gave up all hopes of seeing him again.

Fourteen years elapsed. And Mira like her mother, became used to being called a child-widow.

II.

A splash in the river, then, a cry of despair.

A middle-aged recluse instantly gaind the side of a frenzied girl, struggling against the remorseless water. When he laid the slight body on the grass and she opened her eyes, he stepped back—startled. Something subtly potent seemed to wound about his heart. The memory of some old forgotten dream flitted past his mind. He remaind perplexed for a second.

"If you wait a moment I'll fetch a shawl," he suggested, and immediately fetched from her house old shawl. The girl's companions wrapped it round her shoulders and two of them supporting her, the party moved in the direction of the Widows' Home in the outskirts of Poona.

The recluse returned to his half tumble-down hut, the mouldy walls of which were smeared with moss and crinkling cakes of earth. All day long he buried himself amidst a mass of old manuscripts. No one knew him. No one was interested to find out who he was or what he did.

That night his mind drafted over the event of the afternoon. The vision of the unknown girl with the dripping sari clinging to her tiny figure and her long hair hanging loose about her round shoulders, continually crept into the dim corridors of his mind.

The girl too remained awake blessing the man who had saved

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Sports Jottings From Here — And There

REFLECTIONS ON THE NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

(By J. C. MAITRA)

For the first time in the history of the All-India Lawn Tennis Championships since their inauguration in 1920, the tournament was staged in Bombay. The venue was shifted from Allahabad after a long agitation in the press. Admittedly Allahabad was unsuitable for a tournament of this magnitude. There was little enthusiasm for it among the public and it was poorly supported by them. Consequently the All-India Lawn Tennis Association decided to hold it by rotation at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore Allahabad and Delhi—alternating it between hard and lawn courts. This decision was acclaimed by tennis fans all over the country. Bombay was given the honour of staging it first and making it a thorough success. The Inter-provincial Tournament, which had so far failed to rouse much interest among players and public alike, was prefixed to it with the hopes that success would come in its way as well.

POOR PUBLIC SUPPORT.

As far as entries go both the tournaments were well supported by the players and the provinces. With the exception of S. L. R. Sawhney and Mrs. Jenny Boland, almost all the prominent players of India gathered in this City. As might be expected, the class of tennis exhibited in these tournaments was of a very high order. There were many interesting battles too. In fact there was plenty of thrills to rouse the enthusiasm of the tennis-fans. But surprising as it may seem, the tournament proved to be a failure—particularly from the financial point of view. The big crowds that generally attend our local tournaments were conspicuous by their absence. The stands remained empty from day to day to the utter disappointment and bewilderment of those concerned with the management of these tournaments. It was really an unusual spectacle for Bombay. The Western India Championships, and even the Bombay Presidency Championships, draw more respectable crowds generally.

WHAT ARE THE REASONS?

What was the reason for this lack of public support, everybody asked. It could not be said that the Bombay public was not sufficiently tennis-minded or that they were incapable of appreciating the good staff. Then what was the reason behind their failure? It is said that the Bombay and the Hindu Gymkhana Tournaments have built up reputations and traditions for many a year. And the C. C. I. has yet to make one for itself. There may be some substance in this argument, but it cannot be very heavy. Tournaments of an All-India character and with top-most players in the country participating in them should attract crowds in any part of the City, whether the venue is old or new. But in a centrally located place like the Brabourne Stadium, where Cricket has already carved out a niche for itself, tennis should not be out of place. On the other hand, it should court popularity at the very outset. We must therefore seek for other reasons.

TOO MANY COMPETITIONS.

To my mind the most important factor which caused its failure was the unsuitability of the time and order of the tournaments. In the first place, we have now too many competitions in this City. It is impossible for tennis fans—small as they are in number—to support them all. It is even difficult for players to take part in all of them. Money is the primary impediment in their way. They have therefore to pick and choose. Unquestionably the All-India tournaments should be their first choice. But then the Western India Championships have held out a bait in the shape of the American tourists. It is also expected that some of the leading Indian players would make the journey to Bombay again. Consequently many people must have preferred to wait till the latter event. Perhaps it would have been wiser to substitute the All-India for the Western India Tournament—or even the Presidency Championships.

MASS PSYCHOLOGY.

As regards the time—factor, it is psychologically proved that the mass mentality is roused at the eleventh hour. We have to work up their enthusiasm by slow and steady degrees. It is for this reason tournaments need to be arranged according to their grades —from the lowest to the highest —the climax to be reached gradually. When the Inter-Provincial and the All-India Championships were played Bombay fans were almost in their slumbers. If they were roused by the gradual process—through the Presidency and the Western India Championships—one of them at any rate, they would never have been found wanting. It is the propaganda which the earlier tournaments make raise the enthusiasm of the fans to fever heat. The All-India tournaments were offered no such chance and consequently they fell flat on the public. That is a great pity. A little imagination and foresight on the part of the A.I.L.T.A. might have saved the disaster.

HIGH GATE CHARGES.

Another reason for the failure was the high gate charges. It is true that if the tournaments were played in their proper sequence as stated above the rates would not have pinched anybody so much. But coming as they did almost at the beginning of the Season they proved stiff. They were lowered at the fag end of the tournaments when it was too late. The psychological moment was gone and the people had practically lost interest in the proceedings.

One more factor which may have contributed to the failure to a certain extent was the situation of the C.C.I. Courts and the stands It was very wise on the part of the Club authorities to transplant the stands from the South to the East side of the Stadium. It is much more easily accessible to the public than their former location. This fact was not however prominently brought to the notice of the public.

Easily accessible as the place was, the situation of the courts was exasperating to the players. Despite the protection given by the highly raised screens, the sun faced and troubled the players so much that the centre-court was almost abandoned and important matches were played on the adjoining courts. Even a small stand had to be erected there! The C. C. I. will have a job to

(Continued On Page 40)

Microbial Mischief

Dr. Dara R. Hakim On Devastating Cause Of Human Ailments

APPEAL TO INDIAN MEDICAL WORLD TO PROPAGATE AYURVEDIC AND UNANI SYSTEMS

Under the auspices of Gnyan Prasarak Mandal, Dr. Dara Rustomji Hakim, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., F.R.M.S. (Lond.), etc., delivered an interesting lecture on "Fevers Such as Typhoid, Meningitis etc., and other Diseases due to Microbial Mischief: Their Prevention and Cure," with Dr. S. A. Banker, M.D. (Bom.), in the chair.

Dr. Dara besides being a competent allopath, is the first medico to obtain B.Sc. in Microbiology and has unique knowledge of Unani and Ayurved—an ancestral heritage—a gift rare amongst the qualified allopaths.

To begin with Dr. Banker explained the significance of keeping good health, the defensive role of living against infections and not routine use of our alimentary tract as digestive route and not the one for gulping off pints and pints of medicinal mixture. The simple hygienic principles of life, added Dr. Banker, were the ideal defence forces against infection. He urged the necessity for qualified allopaths to delve into the mysteries of sciences other than Allopathy and choose the best to meet the demands of Nature.

He further remarked that the day's speaker (Dr. Dara), from his widespread experience in this new science (e.g. Ayurved and Unani), would corroborate his statement. He then requested Dr. Dara to deliver his lecture

Dr. Dara, in the course of his lecture, made the following observations:—

Microbes pervade the universe and enter the human system through air, water or soil. In spite of the modern requisites of body-beauty, these invisible comrades of man-kind do not forsake the human system and are ever ready to pounce upon for something worse, thereby causing disease. These imperceptible creatures are so very varying in size from .5 M. (micron, i.e. 1/25000 of an inch) to 1 M. that they require a magnifying system to prove their existence. Hence the utility of a microscope.

These microbes vary in size, shape, and also in pathogenic properties. There are circular ones called Cocci, rod-shaped-bacili, and also spiral forms, the spirochectes or treponemes.

In the nose and mouth are innumerable organisms, varying from common strepli, staphyli, catarrahalis, from dental spirochoetes to even pathological pneummeningo. T. B. Lipra, Diphtheria in the diseased condition. The acidity of the stomach hinders the growth of micro-organisms though Sariena Ventricule can withstand the situation. The load of bacterial flora abounds the intestines. Typhoid and T. B. Bacilli being predominant in the small intestines whilst Dysenteric organisms and B. Coli being common in the large intestine.

These germs live upon the human system as uninvited guests feeding upon the nourishment of their human host, and hence are known as microbial parasites, as compared with those selfish human creatures, who lead a parasitic life, proving themselves a heavy burden on their supporters, who seek their pleasure in roaming on the Reclamation, with perhaps that 'long broom' in their oral cavity, to fascinate the shallow-minded fairer sex of their own category; hence they well earn the title of human parasites.

Now these microbes enter the system, endeavour to destroy the integrity and thus excite the human defence. The human mechanism sends forth their prize-fighters in the shape of leucocytes (white blood cells) and antibodies to meet the offence. The struggle ensues, and on the success or failure of the defence the human health depends. And as in every struggle there is an increased tension with a heated atmosphere, there ensues in this unseen struggle of Nature the rise of temperature which manifests by what we call fever. Hence fever is a response by way of reaction.

TYPES OF FEVER

The speaker then emphasised the various types of fevers—the continuous, the remittent (typhoid variety) and the intermittent, and the significance of such fevers when accompanied with cutaneous rashes on different periods. He then passed on to the description of Typhoid in detail. He said that typhoid was caused by B. Typhosus, also known as Eberth-Gaffky Bacillus, named after Eberth, who first found these germs from the spleen in 1880 and Gaffky, who isolated them in 1884. These germs chiefly infect the Peyers' Patches of the small intestines, cause inflammation and ulceration with the resulting pyrexia and grave complications

SIGNIFICANCE OF PULSE

The speaker then pointed out the significance of slow pulse in typhoid as one of the diognostic aids and the typical step-ladder phenomenon of the temperature chart. The attention to the abdominal distension was much stressed with a cautious look-out for complication of haemorrhage

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CHEAP RAIL TICKETS FOR ALL CLASSES

for visitors to the Indian National Congress at TRIPURI (Madan Mahal).

Concession Return Tickets at one and one-half single journey fares over the G.I.P. Railway will be issued from 28th February to 12th March, 1939, both days inclusive for ALL Classes from ALL stations on the G.I.P. Railway, (excluding Dhond-Baramati, Pachora-Jamner, Pulgaon-Arvi, Central Provinces and Dharwa-Pusad Railways; tickets from stations on these lines to Madan Mahal will be issued at 2 single journey fares over the feeder Railways and at 1-1|2 fares over the G.I.P. Railway) and via to Madan Mahal which is the rail-head for the Congress site, and will be available for completion of return journey upto 24th March, 1939.

Full particulars can be obtained
from ANY G. I. P. STATION MASTER
or
THE INFORMATION BUREAU, V. T., BOMBAY.

10504

Gandhiji On Kasturba's Arrest

A Stage Forward In Fight For Freedom

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the latest issue of "Harijan":—

"I had not intended to say anything about my wife having joined the Rajkot struggle. But some cruel criticism I have seen about her intervention prompts an explanation. It had never occurred to me that she should join it. For one thing she is too old for such hardships as are involved in being in civil disobedience struggles.

But strange as it may appear to critics, they must believe me when I say that though she is illiterate, she is and has been for years absolutely free to do what she likes. When she joined the struggle in South Africa or in India, it was of her own inner prompting. And so it was this time.

When she heard of Maniben's arrest, she could not restrain herself and asked me to let her go. I said she was too weak. She had just then fainted in her bathroom in Delhi and might have died but for Devadas's presence of mind. She said she did not mind. I then referred her to Sardar. He would not hear of it either.

But this time he melted. He had seen my grief over the breach of faith by the Thakore Saheb and induced by the Resident. The reader must realise my ancestral connection with Rajkot and the intimate personal relations I had with the present Ruler's father.

Kasturba is a daughter of Rajkot. She felt a personal call. She could not sit still whilst the other daughters of Rajkot were suffering for the freedom of the men and women of the State. Rajkot is no doubt, an insignificant place on the map of India. But it is not insignificant for me and my wife.

As a child she was brought up in Rajkot though born in Porbandar. And after all neither she nor I can be unconcerned in a struggle which is based on nonviolence and in which so many reliable co-workers are involved.

The success of the struggle in Rajkot will be a stage forward in the fight for freedom. And when it ends in success as it must, sooner or later, I hope that Kasturba's share will count as a humble contribution towards it. Satyagraha is a struggle in which the oldest and the weakest in body may take part, if they have stout hearts.

SIND PILE UP RUNS

Mascarenhas & D. Mobed's Fine Ninth Wicket Stand

(From Our Correspondent)
PATIALA, Feb. 10.

The outstanding feature of the match at Patiala, where the second semi-final for the Ranji Trophy between Sind and S. Punjab commenced on Friday, were the fine batting of Deepchand (46), Abbas Khan (84), Mascarenhas (64 not out), and D. Mobed (30 not out) and the bowling of Amir Elahi.

Mascarenhas and D. Mobed retrived Sind's failing fortune in their ninth wicket unbeaten stand

Scores:—

SIND (1st Innings)

Ambep, c Maharaja of Patiala b Amir Elahi	19
Deepchand, l.b.w. Amir Elahi	46
Abbas Khan, b Shahabuddin	84
Naoomal, c Mohd Saeed, b Amir Elahi	12
Gopaldas, c Mohd. Nissar, b Amir Elahi	22
M. Mobed l.b.w. Amir Elahi	3
Daud Khan, l.b.w. Murrawat Hussain	18
Hyder Ali, c Abdul Rehman, b Shahabuddin	18
Ghulam Mohd., l.b.w. Shahabuddin	0
Mascarenhas, batting	64
D. Mobed, batting	30
Extras	22
Total (for 9 wkts.) ..	338

SIXTY NATIONS TO PARTICIPATE

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

President Franklin D. Roosevelt will attend the opening of the New York World Fair on Sunday, April 30th, Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation announced in Washington after conferring with the President at the White House. The fair will commemorate the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States. At the conference Mr. Whalen reported to President Roosevelt on the progress of the exposition. He assured the President that it was 90 per cent. completed. At least sixty foreign nations would participate, said Mr. Whalen, and the fair was receiving splendid cooperation from South America.

Subhas To Meet Jawaharlal

Madrid To Make Supreme Effort

ARRIVAL OF NEGRIN AND DELVAYO STEELING PEOPLE TO FURTHER RESISTANCE

MADRID, Feb. 10.

With the arrival of Dr. Negrin and Senor Delvayo in the central zone the people of Madrid are steeling themselves to further resistance.

Any doubts that may have been entertained regarding whether war to go on now have been swept away.

The appointment of General Miaja to the supreme Command of the army, navy and air force is taken as a sure sign of Government's intentions.

The morale of the people remains high. Newspapers are unanimous in stressing that the Government is still strong and exhort soldiers and civilians to make a supreme effort.

Valencia Bombed

A hundred bombs were dropped on the city of Valencia this afternoon by rebel warplanes. Dr. Negrin and Senor Delvayo have arrived.

A communique from Salamanca announces that the war in Catalonia is over with the rebel forces reaching the French frontier.

GOVT. HEADQUARTERS IN MADRID

Dr. Negrin announcing that Government's headquarters have been established in Madrid declares that the Republicans intend to fight until the evacuation of General Franco's foreign troops and safety of life and liberty is assured to all and free choice of Government is guaranteed to the Spaniards.

The war must not end in a foreign domination or an atmosphere of fury and reprisals.—Reuter.

MADRID TO BE GOVT. HEADQUARTERS

MADRID, Feb. 10.

Dr. Negrin announced to-day that Madrid will be the official headquarters of the Republican Government.—Reuter.

ITALY PREPARED TO FACE ENGLAND AND FRANCE

ROME, Feb. 11.

"The Stama" commenting on General Franco's successes writes: "The initiative was in the hands of Sgr. Mussolini where it will remain. The decisive part that the Duce played in the preparation for the execution of Franco's Christmas offensive is not a secret"

Denying that Italy is ambitious to establish herself in Spain the paper says "London wishes to wave before General Franco the bogey of an Italian invasion in the hope of obtaining political and economic supremacy incompatible with the new victorious imperial Spain".

The paper concludes "In the event of war we together with our axis friends must be prepared to meet France and Britain. Our military preparations are being conducted with a mind to this reality".—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVT.'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS SPAIN

Daladier Discusses Matter With Party Leaders

PARIS, Feb. 11.

M. Daladier discussed the Government's attitude towards Spain to-night with the delegations of Deputies from the Left, Centre and Right M. Blum, M. Flandin and M. Martin respectively led their groups.

It is understood that M. Blum urged non-recognition of General Franco until the Italian troops had left Spain and Majorca.

M. Flandin on the other hand urged that France be represented at Burgos as soon as possible.

M. Daladier told his visitors that Tuesday's cabinet would be devoted chiefly to the diplomatic and humanitarian aspects of the Spanish situation. Parliament would be informed of any decisions taken.—Reuter.

To Discuss Matter Contained In Sardar's Letter

To Go To Wardha On Wednesday?

CALCUTTA, Feb 11.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose returned to Calcutta this morning from Gaya.

Mr. Bose is a little indisposed and had a slight temperature last night.

It is learnt that health permitting Mr. Bose will leave tomorrow evening for Allahabad where he will possibly discuss with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the present situation, specially the latest communication which the Congress President has received from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in connection with the continued association of certain members of the Congress Working Committee.

From Allahabad Mr. Bose proceeds to Wardha to meet Mahatma Gandhi, probably on February 15. It is therefore likely that Mr. Bose will not reply to Sardar Patel's letter before he meets Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi.

MODY MEETS SUBHAS

Sir Homi Mody, president of the Employers Federation of India, who is now in Calcutta had an interview with the Congress President this morning at the latter's residence.—A P.

NO DECISION TILL HE MEETS MAHATMA

SUBHAS BABU ON REPORTED RESIGNATIONS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who arrived here this morning from Chauram, intends starting for Wardha to-morrow via Allahabad, where he will halt and meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If he is unable to start to-morrow, he will leave Calcutta on February 13 and proceed straight to Wardha without halting at Allahabad.

Approached by the "United Press", Mr. Bose declined to say anything about the reported resignation of some members of the Congress Working Committee, but only said that, whatever might be the nature of the tangle, he would not arrive at any decision before his meeting with Gandhiji at Wardha, which might take place on the 15th instant.—United Press.

SOCIALIST GROUP'S SUPPORT ASSURED

Leaders' Talk With Subhas At Gaya

GAYA, Feb. 11.

The situation precipitated by the resignation of several of the Right Wing members of the Congress Working Committee, it is understood, was discussed by Messrs. Jaiprakash Narain and Acharya Narendradeo, Socialist leaders with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, during his stay here.

It is stated that there was general agreement between Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and the Socialist leaders during these prolonged talks, on the immediate task ahead.

It is also understood that Mr. Subhas C. Bose has been assured of the backing and support of the Socialist group in his programme during the coming year.—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE ILL

CALCUITA, Feb. 11.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is having slight temperature and feeling very weak since this ncon. He is, therefore, taking complete rest.

The "United Press" is informed that health permitting Mr. Bose will start for Allahabad by to-morrow's Delhi Mail reaching there next morning. He will start for Wardha from Allahabad the same evening.

Doctors have taken Mr. Bose's blood for examination.—United Press.

United Arab Demand

Mandate And Balfour Declaration Must Go

LONDON, Feb. 10.

To-day's meeting between Jewish and British representatives of the Palestine Conference, Mr. MacDonald made observations on the case submitted by Jewish agency.

It is understood the Jewish delegation has promised to submit considered replies on the points raised on Monday.

A statement issued by Arabs claims that their case rests on the natural right of people to remain in undisturbed possession of their country, on the natural desire to safeguard their national existence and to ensure that this is secured and developed in freedom and in harmony with their traditions and ideals.

NO ANTI-SEMITISM

It is added the Arab case has nothing common with anti-Semitism and is not inspired by any hostility to the British or any other people. "Arabs have been denied the independence promised to them in the British Government's pledge of October, 1915, and confirmed on several occasions in return for Arab share in allied victory.

The statement adds Arabs never recognised and never will recognise the Balfour Declaration or Mandate. The problem of finding a home for the homeless Jews was one which concerned the whole civilised world, but a solution must be sought elsewhere than in Palestine.

ARAB DEMANDS

ARABS DEMAND COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE, THE ABANDONMENT OF THE ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE, THE ABROGATION OF THE MANDATE AND REPLACEMENT BY A TREATY CREATING PALESTINE AS A SOVEREIGN ARAB STATE, THE IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION AND SALES OF LAND TO JEWS.—REUTER.

ARABS READY TO NEGOTIATE

The statement says that the Arabs are prepared to negotiate in a conciliatory spirit the conditions under which reasonable British interests shall be safeguarded; to approve necessary guarantees for the preservation of, and the right of access to all Holy Places and for the protection of all legitimate rights of the Jewish and other minorities in Palestine.

THE ARAB CASE

The statement declared that the Arab case against the policy hitherto pursued might be regarded as falling under three heads:—firstly, the denial of independence repeatedly promised during the war; secondly the admission of large numbers of Jewish immigrants alien in language customs, morality and outlook, regardless of its effect on the Arab code of social customs and moral behaviour; thirdly, the enactment under Zionist pressure of arbitrary legislation to facilitate the acquisition of land by Jews without adequate provision for the protection of the peasantry against dispossession or eviction.

"GRAVE INJUSTICE"

It is claimed that the policy hitherto pursued in Palestine constituted a grave injustice to the Arab people of a kind for which there was no parallel. Until the injustice was adequately redressed in accordance with accepted principles of morality and equity, there could be no peace in the Holyland. Arabs considered the measures taken under the mandate such as facilities given to Jews to enter Palestine, acquire land and enjoy other exceptional privileges rendered the mandate null and void, and deserving of abrogation.—Reuter.

BIGGEST BLAZE IN 20 YEARS

Interior Of Kendal Milnes Stores In Manchester Destroyed

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The biggest and most rapid outbreak of fire seen in Manchester for the last twenty years destroyed the interior of Kendal Milnes Stores in the centre of the city. All the five floors were seen burning at one time. A series of mystery explosions, "like rifle fire," was heard as the firemen fought the blaze, but the Manchester police stated that so far as their investigations showed, the fire was not due to I. R. A. activities.

Three explosions started another big fire at Butlins Holiday Camp in Skegness this morning. The fire broke out in one of the dining halls but was soon controlled. The police are investigating the outbreak.—Reuter.

FRENCH ARMED FORCES

Senate Commissions Affirm Absolute Confidence

PARIS, Feb. 11.

After three days' deliberations, the Senate Commissions for Army, Navy and Air Force have issued a communique affirming their absolute confidence in French armed forces. The Ministers concerned furnished all information requested, and the Commissions noted with Satisfaction the efforts for organisation of production, and expressed confidence in the Government for the measures taken by them with a view to reinforcing the capacities for output of armaments without delay. —Reuter.

FAILURE TO RISE TO OCCASION

"The Times" On Unrest In Burma

LONDON, Feb. 11.

"The Times" in an editorial on Sir Archibald Cochrane's speech on Thursday says that the opposition might have listened thereto with profit instead of mostly absenting themselves. Much of the unrest in Burma is unquestionably caused by the failure of the House to rise to the occasion offered by the Act of 1935.

Far-reaching legislation will be required if peasant proprietorship is to be placed on a solid economic basis, but it must be confessed that the record of the legislature in the past eighteen months has not been such as to justify the hope that these grievances will be quickly remedied. It is possible that the activities of the Thakin organisation may compel its representatives to make their duties and responsibilities rather more seriously.—Reuter.

Support To Roosevelt's Defence Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Most of President Roosevelt's 552 million dollar defence programme is endorsed in a report adopted by the House Republican minority after a secret conference. The report, however, expresses "serious doubts regarding the necessity and wisdom" of extending defe... ...—Reuter.

A deputat... ...dus of Dera Ismail Khan waited on the Premier, Dr. Khan Sahib, and explained to him their viewpoint about the communal tension in these parts. Conciliation Boards are being organised to infuse confidence among the Hindus. Hartal still continues.

Britain Ready For Emergencies

Submarine Menace Can't Cripple Nation, Says Sir Samuel

Home Secretary On Govt.'s Efforts At Creating Mighty Air Force

LONDON, Feb. 10.

"The British Government intends to adopt no dog-in-manger policy in regard to colonies" declared Sir Samuel Hoare in a speech at Plymouth.

He recalled that when he raised at Geneva the question of the world supply of raw materials he made this clear. Sir Samuel Hoare added that that still represented the Government's views.

As the result of the war experience and the great developments made since the war had ended. Sir Samuel Hoare was convinced that Britain should never again be faced with submarine danger upon anything like the scale they had surmounted in the great war.

Referring to air craft production, Sir Samuel Hoare said that ever since September crisis the air craft production had bounded ahead with the result that to-day the British airforce would make very formidable foes against any possible aggressor.

He concluded "we do claim that a great step forward has been taken in making this country safe. We claim indeed that looking at our defences and at the state of the world there is no ground for pessimism.

No Solution Till Colonials Are Liberated

French Workers' And Peasants' Party's Solidarity With Movements Against Imperialism

"Reuter's" Paris cable dated February 3, stated:—

The Chamber of Deputies passed to-day without discussion a private motion proclaiming the integrity of the French Empire. The motion solemnly declairs: "On the same basis as that of continental France, all parts of the French Empire are placed under the protection of the motherland together with the populations under the French flag. The sovereignty of France is indivisible and cannot be handed over, delegated or divided."

In the context of the above resolution, the resolution passed by the General Council of the French Workers and Peasants Socialist Party (P.S.O.P.), at its meeting in December last will be read with interest.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION

The following is the text of the resolution:—

"The P.S.O.P., fervently internationalist, affirms its solidarity with all native peoples, victims of a double exploitation—national and social. It denounces the repulsive propaganda being carried out actually by the exploiters and the colonial assassins in favour of the "integrity" of the Empire. It protests with utmost energy against any solution of the colonial problem which will constitute a new violation of the right of the peoples as pawns in the Imperialist game. It realises clearly that the only solution of the "colonial problem can only be effected when workers of the industrial countries will have carried out the destruction of their respective Imperialisms and when the colonial peoples will be liberated both socially and nationally."

P. S. O. P.'s PROGRAMME

The following are extracts from the programme of the P.S.O.P:—

The P.S.O.P. denounces colonisation, which, through the exploitation of millions of slaves, constitutes one of the richest and most powerful bases of the bourgeoisie. It declares its solidarity with all native workers who are struggling as a people for the right of self-determination (without any limit being applied to this right) and as a class for their social emancipation.

The P. S. O P. considers as a revolutionary task of the first order the anti-imperialist struggle in the colonies and the support of this struggle by the proletariat of the home country. It is too often forgotten that the colonies constitute one of the principal resources of French Capitalism, and that the domination of the French bourgeoisie is exercised over an "Empire" of 100 million inhabitants.

The P.S.O.P. declares itself ready to give all support and assistance in the fight against Imperialism of the colonial movements which demand full political equality and the right of self-determination of the colonial people. In order to effect this it will multiply its contacts and its work of solidarity.

THE DEMANDS

It demands:—

A full and complete amnesty; the abolition of "exceptional" laws and decrees; the putting into operation of democratic liberties; freedom of individual conscience, of meetings, of association, of the Press, the right of full direct and secret suffrage, and the opening of a sufficient number of schools.

It considers, however, that the political and national emancipation of subject peoples cannot be separated from their social emancipation, as well as the emancipation of the proletariat of the home country. It is only by the joint efforts of the white workers, on the one hand, and the oppressed native workers on the other, that French Capitalism can be vanquished.

It will not cease, therefore, from striving to achieve for the native workers full syndical rights, the right to strike, the application of the social legislation applying to conditions of labour in the home country for the obtaining of equal pay for equal work. Wherever there exists in the same locality a native proletariat together with workers from European countries the P.S.O.P. will strive to give them a common class conscience and to unite their political and economic aspirations.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN NAGPUR JAIL

Government Explanation: Severe Whipping Of Prisoner Denied

NAGPUR, Feb. 11.

The recent hunger-strike in Nagpur Central Jail forms the subject of a Press Note issued by the C. P. Government, to-day. The facts, according to the Government, are as follows:—"On 1-2-1939, Sardarilal, a 'B' class prisoner, and an ex-Sub-Inspector of Police, who had been convicted in connection with receiving and concealing stolen property, went on hunger-strike in sympathy with another 'B' class prisoner, who is also an ex-police Sub-Inspector for the latter's supposed grievance. On the rules being explained, the latter prisoner gave up his hunger-strike but Sardarilal persisted. He was, therefore, removed to a different part of the jail. Having been a 'C' class prisoner, before, he was placed in 'B' class, he managed to get into communication with his old 'C' class associates, and succeeded, on 5-2-39, in instigating about 100 'C' class prisoners to refuse to take food. On the rules being explained, 50 of the hunger-strikers gave up the strike the same day, and the remaining including Sardarilal resumed taking food on the evening of 9-2-39. The District Magistrate of Nagpur and Inspector-General of Prisons have visited the jail, and interviewed the prisoners who resorted to hunger-strike"

GOVERNMENT EXPLANATION

Dealing with the grievances of Prisoners who resorted to hunger-strike. The Government explain that the food given to prisoners has improved in recent years, and is sufficient. Their tasks are by no means heavy and jail visitors, both official and non-official who paid surprise visits at meal-time, have testified to the food being sufficient. It is not true that the rations of food have been reduced. Government further assert that the allegation about severe whipping of one prisoner on 6-2-39 is entirely incorrect, and point out that the last occasion when a prisoner had been flogged in Nagpur Jail was over 18 months ago, when he assaulted a jail official..

Similarly the Press Note says that no 'B' class prisoner has been refused a newspaper on the approved list.

REMISSIONS AND GRATUITY

Examining other grievances of the prisoners the Government explain that remissions and gratuity are given according to jail rules. As regards another demand that the prisoners should be permitted to go to the Andamans as volunteers the Government's orders are that no prisoners should be sent to the Andamans. The Government do not consider it desirable that Bidis and tobacco should be supplied to prisoners at the cost of the general tax-payer. When the Minister for Jails visited Nagpur Jail, about two months ago, no complaints were made to him. It is not a fact that there was a demand from 'C' class prisoners for a copy of the Jail Manual or for a letter-box, thus enabling the prisoners to forward complaints to the ministers.—A.P.

MILITARY NECESSITY

"No Aggression Against French Indo-China", Says Jap Spokesman

TOKYO, Feb. 11.

A communique states that the Chinese at Fort Siuying, West of Hoichow, fired on Japanese warships covering landing, but were silenced by the naval and air bombardment.

An admiralty spokesman declared that Japan had no aggressive design against French Indo-China and fully respected French sovereignty there.

Admiral Kanazawa revealed that the decision to occupy Hainan was taken because it was possible to prevent seaborne traffic in arms unless Chinese naval bases in Hainan were suppressed.

He added that Japan had no territorial design, but a dual military objective of strengthening the blockade in south China and dealing "a crushing blow" to the Chiang Kaishek regime. Admiral Kanazawa stated that Japanese military necessity will be the first consideration regarding the length of occupation.—Reuter.

2 STUDENTS TO HANG

50 Others Sentenced To Long Terms Of Imprisonment

BUCHAREST, Feb. 10.

Two students were sentenced to death by a military tribunal for attempt on the life of the Rector of Cluj University.

Over 50 other members of the Iron Guard were sentenced some to life and many to long terms of imprisonment.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE MISSION TO RUMANIA

Question Of Credits For Rumanian Industry Discussed

BUCHAREST Feb. 11.

Lord Sempill, who has been in Rumania for some days on behalf of a group of leading British industrialists and financiers, left for London to-day.

His mission contemplates long term Anglo-Rumanian trade arrangements under which Britain will receive timber and wheat in return for British products and engineering services like road building and harbour developments.

It is believed that the question of British credits for Rumanian industry was discussed. Lord Sempill expects to return shortly.—Reuter.

BULGARIANS IN RUMANIA

Agreement With Govt. To Join Regeneration Front

BUCHAREST, Feb. 11.

Continuing the appeasement policy towards the minorities, Government have made an agreement with the Bulgarian minority by which Bulgarians who are Rumanian citizens will adhere "en bloc" to the new National Regeneration Front.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Down With 'Flu

WASHINGTON Feb. 11.

President Roosevelt is confined to bed with slight influenza and slight temperature.—Reuter.

Europe Honours Memory Of Pope

Man Of Peace Who Stood For Conciliation Between Church And State

ROME, Feb. 11.

A tribute to the Pope for his efforts to bring about conciliation between the Church and the State is paid in a communique early to-day after a meeting of the Fascist Grand Council.

Popular grief at the Pontiff's death is genuinely shared by political Rome where the Pope's intellectual qualities, political honesty and fearless humanity have made their mark.

The King and Sgr. Mussolini were to have been represented at next Sunday's celebrations at St. Peters to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Concordat and one of to-day's sad sights was workmen removing red damask Hangings recently erected for the occasion.

Thousands of people flocked in churches all day to pray before the candlelit altars.

By 4 p.m. some 5,000 people gathered at St. Peters Square in Queues waiting for the lying in state. The crowd was so great that the Vatican authorities waived the decision to admit only privileged persons to the Sistine Chapel and opened the doors to the rank and file. The faithful were allowed to enter genuflect and pass on.

Count Ciano was among those who paid their last respects. Accompanied by Cardinal Pacelli he paid homage in the name of the Fascist Government kneeling by the side of the bier in prayer.

LONDON PAPERS COMMENT.

This morning's papers in London devote many columns to the life of the Pope describing how the successor will be chosen with editorials eulogising him, explaining his difficulties in dealing with international and political problems with which he was faced in his closing years."

The "Daily Telegraph" sums up the general feeling saying, "he was a worthy head of the oldest church in Christendom, not only zealous for the faith but wise in the wisdom and the science of his generation.

"Church Assembly at a meeting in London stood with bowed head for a few moments, while the Archbishop of Canterbury paid a tribute to the Pope's "unwearying efforts in the cause of peace."

The Eire Dail was adjourned yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the Pope.

Mr. De Valera intimated that he had sent a message of sympathy on behalf of the Government and the people.

FLAGS FLY HALF-MAST IN BERLIN

"The Pope of unfulfilled hope" is the headline in the German newspaper "Angriff" over the obitury to Pope Pius.

The Angriff proceeds, "Pius began as a spiritual reformer and died a political adventurer, who plunged his church into serious crisis of confidence. He lost his race with the political fate of Europe. After the foundation of the Fascist Empire Pius broke down mentally and physically.

Italy's friendship with Nazi Germany vexed him definitely. The Anschluss with Austria and the reformation of Czechoslovakia were all serious defeats in his world political system."

Cardinal Faulhaber is leaving Munich immediately for Rome having cancelled an important sermon he was to preach on Sunday.

Official Germany is displaying

Pope Piux XI

strictly correct attitude on the death of the Pope.

State Minister Meissner representing Herr Hitler called on Papal Nuncio and expressed condolences, as also Herr von Ribbentrop.

Flags are flying half-mast on Government buildings in Berlin but in Munich which is at the same time Catholic and Nazi headquarters, no flags are flying.

Berlin papers such as the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" and the "Boersen Zeitung," which have Catholics among their readers, publish articles which merely say that the Pope was not entirely friendly towards Germany.

FRENCH CHAMBER'S HONOUR.

The French Chamber opened on a solemn note this afternoon, M. Herriot delivering the funeral oration to the Pope, who he said consecrated his life to peace and "regarded war as a kind of murder."—Reuter.

Fascists Mourn Pope's Death

ROME, Feb. 11.

The Fascist Grand Council which met this evening was adjourned as a sign of mourning for the Pope.—Reuter.

EARL OF RONALDSHAY ADOPTED AS TORY CANDIDATE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Earl of Ronaldshay has been recommended by the Selection Committee of the Cheltenham Conservative Association for adoption as an official party candidate for the next Parliamentary election.—Reuter.

By an order of His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura, all offices, courts and other institutions of the State have been closed for two days as a mark of respect to the memory of the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda.

Students Free To Discuss

But Part In Active Politics Not Permissible, Says C. P.

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 10.

It was within the right of students to discuss within the college controversial politics and not only the question of responsible Government but even Bolshevism and Communism.

But it was one thing to discuss them in an academic manner and subject to academic influences and another thing for students to come out and take part as political agitators, said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Diwan President of the Travancore Legislative Assembly, addressing the House on an adjournment motion which was raised on the question of students' participation in politics.

He added that no place in the civilised world allowed students to conduct themselves as political demonstrators. Studenthood was a period of preparation. It was not possible for students to take active part in politics.—A. P.

NO TRACE OF "LARRINAGA"

Crew Not Rescued

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Reports that the crew of the British ship "Larrinaga", have been rescued have proved incorrect.

The ship was sinking 1,200 miles off from New York, according to a wireless message received on Wednesday.

An official of Holland-Amerika line stated that the report apparently resulted from misinterpretation of a message received from a passenger aboard the "Noordam" which is a sister ship of the "Veendam".

The "Veendam" has sent a radio message stating that she has not picked up any survivors and knows of no ship that has done so.

Scansmail has sent a wireless message saying that neither "Larrinaga" nor her life boats had been found. The message says "It is certain that she has foundered" and adds all ships have abandoned their search owing to darkness, the mountanious seas and the gale which is blowing.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S TRADE WITH POLAND

Bright Prospects Under Pact Ready For Signing

MOSCOW, Feb. 11.

The Soviet-Polish trade negotiations have yielded a comprehensive commercial pact which is now ready for signing.

The trade turnover between the two countries which was practically negligible in 1938 will be increased under the agreement from 200,000 sterling to six million sterling.—Reuter.

CORRUPTION IN NAZI PARTY

Six Leaders Replaced In Austria

VIENNA, Feb. 11.

Six of ten Viennese Nazi leaders have been replaced according to an announcement of the Nazi Austrian Commissioner, Herr Buerckel.

It is stated that the purge is the result of Herr Buerckel's fight against corruption.—Reuter.

R. A. F. MACHINE CRASHES

Four People Killed

LONDON, Feb. 11.

It is reported at least four people were killed, including the pilot, when an R.A.F. machine crashed at top speed during dense fog into a block of four flats at Brighton.

The petrol tank exploded as the machine embeded itself into the block, which was soon a volcano of flame. The bodies of a mother and two children were recovered from one room, where the children appeared to have been playing with toys.—Reuter.

SJT. HIRALAL SHASTRI ARRESTED

AGRA, Feb. 11.

Mr. Hiralal Shastri, the convener of the Jaipur Praja Mandal Satyagraha Council, and four other Mandal leaders were arrested in Jaipur City, to-night, according to a statement made to the Associated Press by Mr. Johri, the host in Agra of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.—A. P.

France Asks For Explanation From Japan

PARIS, Feb. 11.

The Government have instructed the French Ambassador in Tokio to ask the Japanese Government for explanations regarding the ocupation of Hainan island, also about its extent and duration.

It is believed the British Government will follow suit.—Reuter.

Arabs Sentenced To Death

HAIFA, Feb. 11.

After a five-day trial seven Arabs were sentenced to death by the Military Court, on charges of carrying firearms and resisting British forces. The eighth prisoner was sentenced to life imprisonment in view of his age.

The defence pleaded mitigation in view of the Conference in London. All the accused were captured following an engagement in South Haifa on January 4. Two others, similarly charged, are sick and are awaiting trial.—Reuter.

The Lucknow Students' Federation has decided to start labour centres to carry on literacy campaign and social welfare activities. The first centre will be inaugurated in Aishbagh on February 16 next. The Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Minister for Revenue and Jails, has been approached to perform the opening ceremony.

End Of Vidyamandir Satyagraha?

C. P. Govt. Comes To Agreement With Muslim League On Controversial Issues

NAGPUR, Feb. 10

The talks between the Premier and Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan, Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, on the educational grievances of Muslims in Central Provinces concluded today.

It is understood that an agreement has been reached on all the controversial issues including the Vidyamandir scheme.

An official communique issued by the C. P. Government this afternoon on the Premier's conference with Muslim members of the C. P. Assembly and his discussions with Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan during the last four days states 'inter alia' that after a full and frank discussion the conference has formulated certain proposals on the various points raised, which the Premier has promised to place before the Government for careful and sympathetic consideration.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

The communique says, the conference fully discussed the Vidyamandir scheme in connection with which Muslims had started a "Satyagraha" in Nagpur without waiting the results of the conference The Premier explained the Vidyamandir scheme in detail and emphasised that his object in initiating the scheme was to remove illiteracy in rural areas irrespective of caste and creed and that the scheme rested on the endowments of lands and money made by donors. He further assured the Conference and Muslims of the province that in giving the name Vidyamandir, he had no intention whatever of hurting the feeling of any community or making the scheme a religious or communal one. The Premier also pointed out that a private registered association had now been formed under the name of "Madhyaprant Berar Vidyamandir Samiti, Nagpur". It was open to all classes and all that the Government undertook was to assist as far as financial resources of the Government would permit this association or any other enterprise if it was able to find the endowments necessary to meet the recurring expenses of school started under the scheme.

PREMIER'S OFFER

The Premier according to the communique further stated at the same time he would welcome the formation by Muslims of a similar association under any suitable name and assured the Conference that the Government would give that association the same assistance as that to the Vidyamandir Samiti or to any other private enterprise.

Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan stated that Muslims desire to call this association "Anjuman-Madina-Tulilm" and that the scheme under which Urdu schools would be started by this Association will be named "Madina-Tulilm.

The Premier saw no objection to this proposal. It would, of course, be open to the Muslim Association to give any name to schools started under its auspices.—A. P.

War Fears And Trade

"Serious Check To Enterprise" F. B. I.'s Business Forecast

LONDON, (By Mail).

Industrial activity and employment have on the whole maintained the moderate levels established last autumn, but the lack of confidence in the political outlook is holding up fresh orders, according to the business forecast of the Federation of British Industries.

The forecast, which is for the first quarter of this year, states.

"Trade stocks appear in most cases to have been brought down to reasonable levels so that the underlying condition is much healthier than it was at this time last year.

"There can be no doubt that if something could be done to restore confidence in the political field, there would be an improvement in world industry and commerce. At the moment, however, international trade shows little, if any, sign of reviving, and apart from rearmament and defence home trade is marking time with a tendency to move to lower levels.

In an article discussing the outlook for this year, it is stated that the mainstay of our industrial activity "is likely to be rearmament and defence measures."

It is estimated that the Government expenditure on the defence programme will reach at least £400,000,000 this year, which is equivalent to three times the estimated cost of building plans approved by local authorities in Great Britain during 1936, when the domestic building boom reached its peak.

"At the came time," it is added, "it cannot be gainsaid that the circumstances that the acceleration in the Government's rearmament programme is the direct result of growing apprehension concerning the European political situation is acting as a serious check to private enterprise."—Reuter.

Arrests Follow "Plot Against Rumanian Minister"

BUCHAREST, Feb. 11.

What is believed to have been a plot against the life of M. Calinescu, Minister for Interior, the "strong man of the Cabinet", has been discovered by the police. Twenty-five arrests have been made, and a large quantity of hand grenades seized.—Reuter.

Mosquito Is More Dangerous Than Tiger In Tropics

Those who have an intimate knowledge of the Tropics will be quite ready to endorse the statement that mosquitos are more dangerous than tigers. Governments in tropical countries are also fully aware of this truth and strive by speech and the printed word to impress upon the inhabitants the necessity of defending themselves against mosquitos.

Thus, in Siam, for example, a leaflet is distributed depicting a tiger and a malaria-carrying mosquito, with the remark: "Mosquitos are millions of times more dangerous than tigers." In Siam tigers devour fifty people each year and mosquitos kill fifty thousand.

In Rumania, a European country, where malaria abounds, the Government distributes a leaflet in which it emphasizes the economic side of the struggle against malaria. A workman, thin and ill, sitting against a hay-cock, is surrounded by a swarm of mosquitos, whilst another peasant who has taken quinine is quietly getting on with his work.

A country whose population suffers from malaria, is economically much weaker than one with a healthy population. In British India the number of subjects attacked by malaria every year reaches 100,000,000, and it is reckoned that on account of this disease the British administration loses about eighty million pounds sterling every year.

For countries infested with malaria, the short quinine treatment is an invaluable help. Former methods, which consisted of taking quinine over a period of months, have completely given away to the short quinine treatment, thanks to which the worker is able to continue his work uninterruptedly. This method of treatment, recommended by the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations, consists of taking 15-20 grains of quinine daily during five to seven days, the treatment being repeated, should there be a relapse.

For prophylaxis the Commission recommends a daily dose of 6 gains of quinine during the whole malarial season.

JAIPUR POLICE INFRINGE ON BRITISH TERRITORY

U. P. Premier's Instructions To Stop Scandal

LUCKNOW, Feb. 10.

Representations have been received by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Premier, Pandit G. B. Pant, protesting against the alleged keeping of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in custody by Jaipur police in British territory.

The Premier, it is understood, has issued orders to U. P. police to keep a watch and not allow such a thing to happen in their boundary. It is further understood he has represented to the Government of India in this matter.

Information has reached here that some yellow handbills have been distributed in U. P. by some anonymous persons, carrying on propaganda against Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, General Secretary of the U. P. C. C., has instructed the Congress Committee of Agra to watch and take proper action.—A. P.

BAJAJ TO DEFY BAN AGAIN TO-DAY

AGRA, Feb. 11.

To-morrow, Mr. Bajaj will for the third time defy the ban on his entry into the State. It is not yet revealed how and when he will enter State territory It is believed that he will again try to reach Sikar, his home-town. Gulab Dev., Seth Jamnalal's sister, arrived in Agra, to-day, and may accompany him to-morrow.—A. P.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, Feb 11.

A Hindu-Muslim riot broke out, this evening at about 8-30 in Meston Road, in which several persons on both sides were injured. It is alleged the immediate cause of the riot was an attack on a Hindu marriage party, which was proceeding with music along Meston Road.

3 KILLED: 50 INJURED

Three people have been killed and about fifty injured of whom fifteen have been admitted to hospital. Several shops in Meston Road were smashed and looted. The police brought the situation under control. Mounted sowars and armed police have been stationed at strategic points of the city. Shops and hotels were closed and panic prevails among the citizens.

The District Magistrate has promulgated curfew order prohibiting moving in public thoroughfares between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. without permit, and orders under section 144 prohibiting collecting of groups of more than five persons and carrying of lathies, swords and firearms. Order unless previously withdrawn will remain in force for two months. The public has also been warned that the military and police have orders to fire on rioters.—A.P.

"Reports About Dacoities Exaggerated"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The following telegram has been received from the Dewan of Limbdi:—

"Several exaggerated reports about dacoities in Limbdi have appeared in the press. A Special Officer is conducting the investigation. Only one person has been admitted into hospital for injuries received. As investigation proceeds and the matter is 'sub-judice', no further remarks can be made at this stage."—A. P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 8, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 21, 1357
Parsi: Shehrever 10, 1308
Hightide: 5-23 19-38
Lowtide: — 12-15
Sunrise: 7h. 10m.
Sunset: 6h. 38m.

Monday, February 14.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, February 14.

University Senate, annual meeting, 1 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCIATION

There will be a public debate under the auspices of the Association to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, when Mr. N. D. Ramnath, B.A. will move that "Communal Unity should precede Political Swaraj" and Mr. G. R. Seshan will oppose.

YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION

An informal meeting of the Youths' Association will be held at Tilak Statue, Chowpatty, at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

ARYA SATSANG

Arya Samaj (227, Vithalbhai Patel Road) will hold its usual weekly Satsang to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. Besides Havan, Sandhaya, Prarthana and Bhajan, Pt. S. KavirajJi will give a discourse on 'Satyarth Prakash' Chapter 1.

On the same day and date at 6 p.m. an open air meeting will be held at Chowpatty. Pt. Brahmanand and others will speak on 'Monotheism'.

LATE MR. J. N. TATA'S BIRTH CENTENARY

3rd March 1939 being the hundredth birthday of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, founder of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur, it has been decided to celebrate his birthday centenary with eclat. The centenary will be celebrated for a week beginning from 25th February till 3rd March and a committee has been set up to carry out the programme of the centenary week.

BOMBAY TO CAPE TOWN ON TANDEM

Rover Scouts Jimmy R. Mody and Manchi B. Katrak of the 32nd Bombay Crew are starting to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) from the Esplanade Bandstand, Oval Maidan, for a tour on a Tandem (a two wheeled cycle made for two persons) from Bombay to Cape Town (South Africa).

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

To-day's Fixtures: Telephone Co. vs. Cathedral Old Boys, 4-15 p.m.
B. E. S. & T. Co.'s S. C. vs. Lusitanian 'B'. 5-30 p.m.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on 'Kuran and its teachings' every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder Station, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BLUE TRIANGLE WEEK

To-day (Sunday): Song Service at the Blind School, Dadar. Speaker: Mr. J. Callan.

B. N. KARANJIA THANKS VOTERS

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia thanks his voters very cordially and heartily for the help they have given to him in the last Municipal Election.

SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY

A general gathering of the members and friends of the Society will be held in the Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday). Mr. K. Natrajan, will address the gathering.

MR. NARIMAN IN POONA

Mr. K. F. Nariman has proceeded to Poona to preside over the annual social gathering of the New College, Poona.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Secrets of an Actress". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Mikado". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Road Demon". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Men With Wings". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Damaged Lives". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Ranee". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at usual time.
EDWARD—"President". Daily at 5-15, 7-30 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
PALACE—"Swiss Miss". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10-30 a.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"In Society". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Criminal". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

A concert of Indian music on Veena-Solo will be given by Mr. K. R Venkateshwara Bhagawatar of Desamargalam at Kuvur Kunj, 1st Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

At the Fort Arya Samaj, 161/67 Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Pandit Padmadattji will deliver a public lecture on 'Vedic Socialism' to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Bhagawat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will deliver the weekly sermon on Jnaneshwari at the Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

BRIHADYAJNA IN THE ARYA SAMAJ, BOMBAY

Brihadyajna will begin from to-day (Sunday). Time will be from 8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 6-30 p.m. in the Arya Samaj, Kakadwadi, Bombay 4.

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING

Under the auspices of the B. P. Adult Education Association, a course of three public lectures on 'Industrial Planning' will be given by Prof. Pardasani in Wilson College on successive days commencing on Thursday, the 23rd instant at 6-15 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Toyama Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 10th February, and is due to arrive here on Tuesday, the 14th February at daylight.

LATE MAHARAJA OF BARODA

It is proposed to hold a joint public meeting to condole the demise of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda in Bombay on behalf of different institutions. Such institutions as desire to participate may send their representatives to the preliminary meeting to be held to-morrow (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the Induprakash Press, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

THE KANARA BROTHERHOOD

The final of the annual sports organised by the Kanara Brotherhood will take place at the Grant Medical College Gymkhana Ground, Reclamation, to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

MADAME SOPHIA WADIA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a public lecture to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Ananda Vihara in Nair Hospital Compound, near Bombay Central Station. The subject of the lecture will be "The Canto of Craving."

DHROL PRAJA MANDAL

Under the auspices of Shree Dhrol Praja Mandal, a public meeting of the Dhrol State Subjects living in Bombay and Suburbs, will be held in the Praja Mandal Kacheri, 142 Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m.

BAND AT THE KING'S CIRCLE GARDENS, MATUNGA

The Bombay Ex. Service Town Band (Indian Army) will play under the Directorship of Mr. E. Strip a programme of music at the King's Circle Gardens, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) from 5-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.).

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That 'The Victory of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose is a victory for progressive Indian Nationalism' is the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. S. Ranganekar will move the proposition and Mr. L. C. Wadhwani will lead the opposition.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Grand Variety Musical Entertainment, to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. at the Byramjee Jeejibhoy Hall, G. I. P. Matunga.
Mrs. Lalita Venkatram: Veena and Vocal
Mr. P. K. Sundaram Iyer of Trichy: Violin Solo.
Srimati Chellammal: Vocal.
Vaikam Mani Iyer: Mridangam.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

To-day (Sunday), Mrs. Urmila Mehta will meet Khar children at Laxmi Nagar Pavillion, 10th Road at 8 a.m. Vile Parle boys and girls will go to Juhu.
A meeting of workers and well-wishers of the Bombay City Branch of Balkan-Ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will be held at Mrs. Urmila Mehta's residence, 15th Road, Khar at 10 a.m.

'JAIPUR DAY'

Pursuant to the appeals issued by both the All-India States' People's Conference and the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, Agra, to observe to-day (Sunday) as Jaipur Day, the local Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal has organised the following programme for to-day:
(1) Prabhat Pheri at 6 in the morning from the office of the Praja Mandal 192-94 Kalbadevi Road.
(2) A meeting will be held at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Grain and Seeds' Association Hall (Alsika Patia) under the presidentship of Pt Indra Vidyavachaspati.

C. Y. A. V. ARABIC FREE SCHOOL

The Cumoo Yacoob A. V. Arabic Free School, Md Ali Road, Bombay, will celebrate its 10th anniversary to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the School Hall. Dr. Bazlur Rahman, Principal, Ismail College, Jogeshwari will preside and distribute the prizes.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAMA

Free tuition on every Sunday morning between 6 and 10 (S.T.).

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, Pandit Ghanshyam Jotishi will deliver a public lecture at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday).
Subject: Effects of aspects between Mars and Saturn in 1939.

INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVES' SOCIETY

The 'Insurance Social' organised by the Insurance Representatives' Society, will be held at Tulsidas Gopalji Sanatorium, Mahalaxmi, to-day (Sunday) between 4 and 8 p.m. Mr. S. B Cardmaster, Manager of the New India will be the guest of honour at the Social.
The adjourned general meeting will also be held at the same place at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

CUTCH STATE PEOPLE'S FIGHT

President Leaves Bombay For Cutch

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the President of Cutchee Prajakiya Parishad, with Mr. Narbheram Popat, member of the Working Committee, left Bombay by s.s. 'Vita' for Cutch-Mandvi, to supervise the local Parishad activities and to prepare the people of Cutch State for the Satyagraha Movement which may be started from the 1st April 1939, if the State Authorities refuse to concede Responsible Government before that date

RECEPTION TO LABOUR LEADERS

Under the auspices of the Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay, a grand reception will be given by the Municipal workers to Comrades R. S. Nimbkar, K. N. Joglekar, S. S. Mirajkar and Mahomed Shabid, and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the B. P. T. U. C., and Dr. Choksey, the Vice-President of the Hawkers' Union, Bombay, for having been returned to Municipal Corporation with a thumping majority, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in front of the B. I. T. Chawl, No. 11, Foras Road. All the workers are invited to attend the meeting.

AT KAMGAR MAIDAN

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) a mass meeting of the textile workers will be held on Kamgar Maidan today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. to congratulate the Labour leaders elected to the Municipal Corporation.

AT CHOWPATTY

A grand reception will be given by the Hawkers of Chowpatty to Comrades R. S. Nimbkar, K. N. Joglekar, S. S. Mirajkar and Mahomed Shabid, and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the B. P. T. U. C. and Dr. Choksey, the Vice-President of the Hawkers' Union, Bombay, for having been returned to Municipal Corporation with a thumping majority, tomorrow (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) near the Tilak Statue.

'G' WARD D. C. C.

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of 'G' Ward will be held in the Vanmali Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. to congratulate the voters and Congress workers of 'G' Ward for solidly supporting the Congress candidates in the Municipal elections. Mr. S. K. Patil, M. L. A. will preside.

MR. A. P. SABAWALA THANKS VOTERS

Mr. A. P. Sabawala writes:
"I take this opportunity to thank all voters of Walkeshwar-Mahaluxmi Division for returning me once again to the Municipality. I shall always try and deserve the confidence which the voters have shown towards me."

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The GILBERT & SULLIVAN Opera ALL IN TECHNICOLOR!.....
The MIKADO
MIKADO
with
Kenny BAKER
Jean COLIN
IT'S THE TALK OF THE TOWN—Have you SEEN IT?
Book Early! Plans Open!!

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
*JOAN VALERIE
*HENRY ARTHUR
in the 20th Century-Fox Hit—
'ROAD DEMON'
EXTRA at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
COWAS CAPTAIN
EXPERT VENTRILOQUIST!

TWO GREAT NAMES

SAGAR and PATHE now join to give you the Greatest Entertainment Season in Your Memory!

THREE SMART DAMES

take the PATHE screen on FRIDAY NEXT, to lead you a gloom-defying dance, a creation of the privileged technique of LADIES ONLY!

SAGAR MOVIETONE

PROUDLY PRESENT

SABITA DEVI

in the WILDEST LAUGH-WALLOP of the DECADE:

LADIES ONLY

with

SURENDRA, B.A., LL.B.

BIBBO, PRABHA BHUDO ADVANI

Directed by: SARVOTTAM BADAMI

From Friday Next at

PATHE

HUNS Thrilling Social

"DEVATA"

AT THE

WEST END

4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

A SUPREME RELEASE!

12th & FAREWELL WEEK

NEW THEATRES' best MUSICAL:

The STREET-SINGER

STARRING:

SAIGAL & KANAN

DAILY: 4-45, 7-30 & 10-15 P.M.

Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2 p.m.

MINERVA

No Caste Or Creed In Service

Presidency Women's Council Conference Concludes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Annual Conferences of this type bring the women together; we realise our aspirations, our longings and limitations for a fuller and richer life".

"In the service of humanity, there is no observance of caste or creed or colour; only the desire to help and to serve all those who are in dire need of assistance; This is the work and this the objective of this Women's Council", observed Mrs. Taraben Manecklal Premchand at the end of the final session of the Bombay Presidency Women's Conference, at the Town Hall, this afternoon.

She reviewed the work of the Council in the last two decades and said that it had passed through much trouble and tribulation, but had continued with unerring precision in its self-imposed work of giving knowledge to those women, who were ignorant, to bring relief to those who were distressed, as far as it was within its power.

She thanked Mrs. Sumud Shah, who had rendered excellent help and guidance and also Mrs. McKenzie and Mrs. Doctor.

Earlier in the day there was a talk on the Rescue Home, in the course of which it was pointed out that prostitution existed on account of complex and multifarious causes—mainly economic. There were men who exploited women by living on the earnings of prostitution, and there were women who had fallen from grace due to ignorance of the sex-implications, and whom society, with its rigid code of morality, had disowned. Then there were the unmarried mothers, who received no mercy from society, not even those who were responsible for their down-fall.

Sex-education might help, by giving timely warning to those who were sorely tempted; a new start might give new hope, and new life to those that had erred. But both came in the field of the Social Worker, and appalling misery, suicide and infanticide could be averted if more rescue homes were opened, and so a new surrounding and a new opportunity given to the unfortunate women.

A rescue home would negative its purpose, if it did not exhale a friendly atmosphere to the fallen; it was a sanatorium and a shelter, not a prison. The social workers engaged in such pursuits should be friends and not critics; they should approach their charges with love and humility.

To be fully effective, it should not huddle all the inmates together, women should be classified according to types. Mothers should not be separated from their children. The sick and the healthy, the fresh and the hardened, should not be grouped together.

The most important step would be to provide recreation and training for a useful life, for a woman who leaves a rescue home, should look back to it with thankfulness, for creating a new life and a new hope for her.

Dr. Mrs. Kohli spoke about cancer and said that this malignant disease was very difficult to cure and had baffled the ingenuity of the medical profession. A thorough analysis, in the earlier stages, combined with Surgery, X-Ray and Radium treatment had yielded the best results.

The soil, climate, race and diet had little to do with it, and the best way to check cancers growth was to keep the patient cheerful, with plenty of sunshine, fresh vegetables and nourishing food. The value of cheerfulness could not be exaggerated, and she suggested that by means of lectures, broadcasts and films, the knowledge of this fell disease might be disseminated to the common people.

The following were elected to the Managing Committee:—Dr. Mrs. Gilder, Mrs. Sumud Shah, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, Mrs. Roshan Bharucha, Mrs. R. B. Billimoria, Mrs. E. G. Currimbhoy, Mrs. Dongerkery, Miss Engineer, Miss Leat Gherad, Mrs. P. M. Kanga, Mrs. J. S. Lam, Mrs. Francis Low, Dr. Hazee Machada, Mrs. M. B. Madgoakar, Dr. Jerbanoo Mistri, Miss K. Khandwalla, Miss S. Modi, Dr. Noronha, Dr. Kashibai Nowrange, and Miss Amy Rustomji.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

New Coach For Rush Periods

The G. I. P. Railway authorities have issued the following Press Note: Suburban Train Service:—

At the meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on the 10th instant, Members were advised of the position of the suburban services as regards curtailment of the time-tables and over-crowding. A press note had already been issued on the 20th January 1939 by the Bombay Government in regard to the conference called by the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, at which the Administration decided to restore the old services tentatively up to the 1st February 1939. It was anticipated that by this date the negotiations between Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and the Administration would be complete.

Suggestions for improvement of the services were received from Mr. Bhulabhai Desai on the 6th February, 1939, and these were under examination. In the meantime, the Main Line suburban service has been continued without curtailment but the Harbour Branch service, with small amendments, has been reverted to the reduced service from 2nd February, 1939.

Members inspected a 12ft. and a 10ft. suburban coach and approved of the interior painting in two shades of green, as an experiment. They further unanimously agreed that in peak periods each coach could comfortably and conveniently accommodate further passengers standing, which was generally accepted all over the world in rush periods.

THREE-ROUTE SEASON TICKETS

The Administration had considered a proposal that the two-route suburban season tickets issued over the two Railways between Victoria Terminus and Sion and stations beyond on the main line and available over the B. B. & C. I. Railway between Dadar and Churchgate, should also be available over the Harbour Branch, and agreed to the proposal as an experimental measure for two years.

DOCKYARD ROAD STATION

A suggestion from the representative of the Municipal Corporation that a booking office be provided during rush periods on the Down platform at Dockyard Station is being examined by the Administration.

8 MORE POLITICALS RELEASED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Orders have been passed by the Government of Bengal for the release of another batch of eight prisoners prior to the expiry of their terms of imprisonment.

Of the forty prisoners recommended for clemency by the Advisory Committee, the Government have so far released 31 in three batches, to-day's being the third.

The Advisory Committee are now engaged in scrutinising the cases of the remaining prisoners.—A P

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

55,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION... ENOUGH FOR A SMALL WAR... WERE FIRED IN BATTLE SCENES FOR "GUNGA DIN!"
TODAY NEVER SAY DIE with ALAN MOWBRAY
ALAN MOWBRAY HASN'T SEEN ONE OF THE LAST 74 FILMS HE HAS MADE ..... HE CAN'T STAND THE SIGHT OF HIMSELF ON THE SCREEN!
15,000 PHONY SILVER DOLLARS USED BY JAMES CAGNEY IN GAMBLING SCENES FOR "OKLAHOMA KID" WERE CAREFULLY ACCOUNTED FOR EVERY NIGHT..... EACH IMITATION WAS WORTH 3¢.

LOTHIAN'S INGENIOUS PLEA FOR FEDERATION

Non-Violence Must Be Embodied In Constitutional Form

MAHATMAJI TEARS HIS LORDSHIP'S ARGUMENTS TO TATTERS

Gandhiji writes in "Harijan.":-

LOTHIAN'S LETTER

"I have been very much interested in reading the recent numbers of "Harijan" and your observations on the European crisis and the N.W.F. Province. But there is one aspect of the non-violence problem, which I should have discussed with you at Shegaon if there had been time, to which you seldom or never refer. You say that non-violent non-co-operation as you have developed it, is the answer to the violence which is now threatening the whole world with ruin. There is no doubt as to the immense effect such spirit and action could produce. But must not the non-violent spirit of selfless love for all, enemies and friends alike, express itself, if it is to succeed, in a liberal, democratic and constitutional form of Government? Society cannot exist without law and government. International peace cannot exist unless the nations accept a system of constitutional government which will give them unity and law and end anarchy among them. No doubt some day the law of God will be so "written on the hearts and minds" of men that they become individually the expression of it, and will need no human law or government. But that is the end. The beginning of progress towards that heavenly goal must take the form at first of a willingness among races, religions and nations to unite under a single constitution, through which their unity and membership one of another is established, the laws under which they live are promulgated after public discussion and by some form of majority decision and are enforced, where it is not voluntarily obeyed, not by war but by police force, where persuasion and example have not sufficed. As between sovereign nations the operation of a constructive non-violence spirit must lead to some form of federation. It cannot succeed until it has done so. The proof that it exists effectively will be the appearance of a federal system. Thus the only real solution for the European problem is the federation of its 25 peoples and nations under a single democratic constitution which will create a government which can look at and legislate for the problems of Europe, not as a set of rival and conflicting nations but as a single whole with autonomous parts. In the same way the only solution of the Indian problem is the substitution of a democratic constitution for the control of Great Britain. And what is true for Europe and India is true, in the long run, for the whole world and is the only final method of ending war.

Non-violent non-co-operation may be the best, perhaps the only, method of bringing about the change of mind and heart which will make acceptance of a federal democratic constitution by the nations possible. But attainment to democratic federation is the necessary attainment whereby its success is assured and without which it cannot succeed. It is always a matter of interest and indeed of surprise to me that you appear to think that non-violent non-co-operation is enough in itself, and that you never proclaim that a democratic system of government unifying men, races, religions and nations is the goal to which it must lead, though that attainment is only possible as the result of a spiritual change of heart and cannot be reached by force or violence or chicanery.

I do not write this as a kind of indirect argument for the Indian constitution, though it obviously has a bearing on that problem also. The Government of India Act is clearly a very imperfect application of the principle of democratic federation and must necessarily evolve rapidly if it is to work. The main argument I have always urged for it is that in present conditions it represents the only constitutional compromise uniting Provinces, States, Muslims and Hindus which can be made to work and that it has far more seeds of evolution within it than is generally recognised. If your spiritual gospel informed the people, it would rapidly and easily evolve. My object is not to elicit any opinion from you about the constitutional problem but an answer to the larger question set forth in the early part of the letter."

MAHATMA'S REPLY

Thus writes Lord Lothian. The letter was received early in January, but urgent matters prevented my dealing earlier with the important question raised in it.

I have purposely refrained from dealing with the nature of Government in a society based deliberately on non-violence. All society is held together by non-violence, even as the earth is held in her position by gravitation. But when the law of gravitation was discovered the discovery yielded results of which our ancestors had no knowledge. Even so when society is deliberately constructed in accordance with the law of non-violence, its structure will be different in material particulars from what it is to-day. But I cannot say in advance what the government based wholly on non-violence will be like.

ORGANISED VIOLENCE

What is happening to-day is disregard of the law of non-violence and enthronement of violence as if it were an eternal law. The democracies therefore, that we see at work in England, America and France are only so-called, because they are no less based on violence than Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy or even Soviet Russia. The only difference is that the violence of the last three is much better organised than that of the three democratic powers. Nevertheless we see to-day a mad race for outdoing one another in the matter of armaments. And if when the clash comes, as it is bound to come one day, the democracies win, they will do so only because they will have the backing of their peoples who imagine that they have a voice in their own government whereas in the other three cases the peoples might rebel against their own dictatorships.

Holding the view that without the recognition of non-violence on a national scale there is no such thing as a constitutional or democratic government, I devote my energy to the propagation of non-violence as law of our life,—individual, social, political, national and international. I fancy that I have seen the light, though dimly I write cautiously, for I do not profess to know the whole of the Law. If I know the successes of my experiments. I know also my failures. But the successes are enough to fill me with undying hope.

NON-VIOLENCE THE MEANS

I have often said that if one takes care of the means, the end will take care of itself, Non-violence is the means, the end for every nation is complete independence. There will be an international League only when all the nations big or small, composing it are fully independent. The nature of that independence will correspond to the extent of non-violence assimilated by the nations concerned. One thing is certain. In a society based on non-violence the smallest nation will feel as tall as the tallest The idea of superiority and inferiority will be wholly obliterated.

If follows from this that the Government of India Act is merely a makeshift and has to give way to an act coined by the nation itself So far as Provincial Autonomy is concerned, it has been found possible to handle it somewhat. My own experience of its working is by no means happy. The Congress Governments have not that non-violent hold over the people that I had expected they would have.

PARTENERSHIP AMONG DISSIMILARS

But the Federal structure is inconceivable to me because it contemplates a partnership, however loose among dissimilars. How dissimilar the States are is being demonstrated in an ugliness for which I was unprepared. Therefore the Federal structure, as conceived by the Government of India Act, I hold to be an utter impossibility.

Thus the conclusion is irresistible that for one like me, wedded to non-violence constitutioal or democratic government is a distant dream so long as non-violence is not recognised as a living force, an inviolable creed, not a mere policy. While I prate about universal non-violence, by experiment is confined to India. If it succeeds, the world will accept it without effort. There is, however, a big BUT. The pause does not worry me. My faith is brightest in the midst of impenetrable darkness.

BY PUBLIC DEMAND
ONE MORE SHOW ON SUNDAY:
12TH AT 10-30 A.M.
MISURI
TUKARAM
AT
BROADWAY—Dadar
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

12TH WEEK
GOPAL KRISHNA
Time As Usual
PLAZA

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

TO PREVENT LAWSUITS, NAMES ON STOREFRONTS, ETC., ARE ALWAYS THOSE OF REAL PERSONS PAID TO ALLOW THEIR USE.
J. DOAKS GROCERIES
BRUNO
MAKE-UP MAN JACK PIERCE SPENT 3 HOURS DAILY FOR A MONTH TURNING BORIS KARLOFF INTO A MONSTER FOR HIS ROLE IN "SON OF FRANKENSTEIN".... MAKE-UP AND COSTUME WEIGHED 64 LBS.
1-7
TOUGHEST ASSIGNMENT FOR "SAY IT IN FRENCH" WAS FINDING A HORSE NONCHALANT ENOUGH TO ALLOW A MIDGET CAR TO BE DRIVEN UNDER HIM.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Feb. 11.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov.	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	87	51	—	0.7	—0.4
Ahmedabad	95	64	—	—	—0.3
Ajmer	82	53	—	—	—0.9
Ahmednagar	88	56	—	—	—1.4
Allahabad	87	55	—	0.8	—0.8
Benares	85	53	—	0.8	—0.7
BOMBAY	87	71	—	1.1	+0.5
Bangalore	81	56	—	0.7	—3.1
Baroda	92	54	—	—	—
Bijapur	88	63	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	89	60	—	—	—0.4
Calcutta	87	62	—	0.1	—1.4
Cawnpore	88	54	—	0.7	—0.7
Colombo	88	74	—	15.3	—6.7
Cheerapunji	62	47	—	3.8	—0.8
Cochin	90	73	—	6.7	—2.5
Delhi	81	46	—	—	—1.8
Dehra I. Khan	71	52	—	—	—1.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	88	55	—	—	—1.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	90	61	—	—	—0.4
Indore	88	54	—	—	—0.9
Jaipur	85	55	—	—	—0.9
Karachi	77	65	—	0.2	—0.6
Lucknow	83	52	—	0.6	—0.9
Lahore	70	50	—	0.3	—1.5
Mysore	84	61	—	1.0	—2.1
Madras	85	63	—	3.2	—18.4
Mussoorie	47	36	—	2.1	—4.1
Mahableshwar	79	62	—	1.3	—0.7
Mount Abu	72	61	—	—	—0.7
Nagpur	91	59	—	0.1	—1.8
Patna	82	58	—	0.1	—1.0
Peshawar	59	44	T	1.9	—1.1
Poona	91	57	—	0.3	—1.0
Rawalpindi	59	38	—	2.1	—2.6
Rajkot	91	60	—	—	—0.4
Sialkot	65	45	T	1.1	—2.4
Srinagar	41	34	0.2	4.5	—1.7
Sholapur	90	60	—	—	—1.7
Simla	43	37	—	1.9	—3.5
Trivandrum	88	73	—	5.5	—4.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-2-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.032 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.5 degrees 4.5 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.7 degrees 3.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 71 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 119 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-2-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Outside Bombay Medicines will be sent by V. P. P.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m., and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m., only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Sandhurst Road, Opp Central Bank, BOMBAY 4.

GROUP OF STUDENTS OF THE INDRAPRASTHA GIRLS' COLLEGE, DELHI, WHO RECEIVED PRIZES IN VARIOUS SUBJECTS AT THE HANDS OF LADY LINLITHGOW.

LADY LINLITHGOW DISTRIBUTING PRIZES TO STUDENTS OF THE INDRAPRASTHA GIRLS' COLLEGE, DELHI.

WARRANT AGAINST COTTON BROKER

Defence Counsel Questions Its Validity

Great sensation was caused in commercial circles in Bombay when Mr. Ratilal Tribhuwandas Thakkar, a prominent Cotton Merchant in the City, was arrested on Friday evening by inspector Raje of the Princess Street Police Station, on the strength of a warrant issued by the Political Agent of Indore State for an alleged offence of receiving stolen property consisting of debentures to the value of Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Thakkar is a Director of the East India Cotton Association and a co-opted member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. He has been returned to the Municipal Corporation as a Congress candidate at the elections held on Tuesday.

Mr. Thakkar was put up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday and was enlarged on bail.

Mr. C. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor, stated in court that the accused was arrested on an extradition warrant issued by the political agent, Indore, to stand his trial before the first class Magistrate, Indore, on a charge of receiving stolen property. He suggested that the Magistrate may call for further information from Indore, if he thought fit.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga appearing for the accused, questioned the validity of the warrant on the ground that the alleged offence was committed, if at all, in Bombay which was beyond the jurisdiction of the Political Agent of Indore.

Moreover the facts of the case showed that the charge could not be brought home to the accused.

The complainant in this case was one Dhanpal Chunilal. Dhanpal Chunilal and his uncle Chahulal Dhanalal used to carry on business in cotton, it is said, through the firm of the accused, Ratilal and Co. Chahulal Dhanalal sustained losses to the extent of Rs. 70,000. Since he was unable to pay the amount he pledged certain shares and debentures as security for the payment of the debt. That was in 1936. The next year the accounts were readjusted and he redeemed the shares while allowing the debentures to remain with the accused.

In June 1938 Mr. R. T. Thakkar filed a suit in the High Court against Chahulal Dhanapal and Dhanpal Chunilal, the complainant in the present case for redemption of the shares and the appointment of a receiver.

The receiver took possession of the debentures from the accused and the suit had been taken on the long causes list. Even assuming that these debentures were stolen property, the offence would be entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the Indore Court.

The real object of getting this warrant issued, the counsel alleged, was to remove the accused as a prisoner to Indore and there to compel him to accept favourable terms for the settlement of the suit.

After hearing counsel the Magistrate postponed the case pending further inquiries in the matter.

KING GEORGE V. MEMORIAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The bronze statue of King George V has arrived from England, and it will soon form part of the memorial which is nearing completion opposite the Outram Ghat on Strand Road, Calcutta.

The statue will be mounted on a base of Botticinno marble, which was carved in Italy and shipped to Calcutta; a solid sheet of water will spray outwards from the base of the statue.

His Excellency the Governor will unveil the statue on February 27, when prominent representatives in Calcutta's business, civic and political life will be present. The Political Department, Government of Bengal, has offered its assistance in arranging the unveiling ceremony.

The precedent established at the unveiling of the statue of King Edward VII will be followed in the present unveiling ceremony. Detachments of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces, the Indian Territorial Force, the University Training Corps, Ex-Servicemen, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, St. John Ambulance Brigade and "Bratacharies" will take part in the function.

A fund for the maintenance of the memorial has been opened. From the funds raised for the purpose of erecting the statue a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been given to the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.—United Press.

Frontier Gandhi Stresses Need For Unity

Says He Has Not Thought Of Resignation From Congress Cabinet

PESHAWAR, Feb. 11.

"I prefer to remain quiet". This terse remark was made by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan a member of the Congress Working Committee, when interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the situation arising out of the Congress Presidental election and Gandhiji's statement thereon. Asked whether he would be willing to remain in the Working Committee in the new circumstances if he was asked to do so, Abdul Ghaffar Khan said he had not at all given thought to such a question so far. He added that in that case he would consult his colleagues on the Working Committee at Wardha and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was now on a visit to the Frontier.

To a further query whether he contemplated resigning from the Working Committee before the Tripuri Congress, Khan Sahib's quiet reply was that he had not thought of even that either. He stressed the great need for unity and determination in Congress ranks for giving a fight to Imperialism.—United Press.

AID TO U. P. AGRICULTURISTS

Scheme For Co-operative Marketing

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The Co-operative Department in the United Provinces has several schemes in hand for the amelioration of the condition of agriculturists. Among them is the scheme for marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative lines which contemplates the organization of a network of better farming and sale societies all over the province with the help of a special staff of inspectors and supervisors. About 200 supervisors by now have been selected and they will be shortly put under training. In the meantime ten senior inspectors and 80 supervisors of the regular cadre have been deputed to Hapur where they are undergoing a course of a fortnight's training.

Inhuman Treatment To Kasturba

Bombay Women's Emphatic Protest

Women of Bombay gathered in a meeting in large numbers, to voice their emphatic protest against the inhuman treatment meted out by the Rajkot State authorities to that old and universally respected lady, Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi, and also to express their sense of horror at the excesses perpetrates on the innocent people of the State including women satyagrahis

The meeting, which was presided over by Shrimati Tarabai Manoklal Premchand, was held in the Hall of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, under the auspices of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal, on Saturday evening.

The President said that they gathered there to condemn the heartless manner in which the Rajkot authorities were treating Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, who was the embodiment of self-sacrifice and self-respect of Indian womanhood. Indian women, who took an active part in the struggle for freedom, would never tolerate over this outrage on their feelings.

INHUMAN

Instead of working for the welfare of the subjects, the Princes seemed to be bent upon suppressing the fundamental rights of the people, by means, fair or foul. The degree to which the repression was carried on without regard to sex or age, was shocking to one's sense of justice and humanity. Even in the West where violence was rampant, women and children were treated with respect. But the Rajkot State in detaining the old lady in a far off isolated place exposed itself as a relic of the barbarous age. The authorities might arrest those who had chosen to rebel, but they should not throw overboard the sense of humanity in the treatment of such persons.

Everyone was aware, she continued, of what was going on behind the scene. The Paramount Power, through the British Resident, and some Princes were actively associating themselves with the campaign of repression in Rajkot. None could foretell what would be the consequence of this. But the women of India could not remain silent spectators to this tragic drama which was being enacted in Rajkot and elsewhere.

Shrimati Vilaben Dwarkadas moved the resolution which expressed resentment of Bombay women at the act of the Rajkot authorities in incarcerating Shrimati Kasturba in her feeble state of health, in an isolated place.

In moving the resolution she said that the States' subjects had become conscious of their rights and no amount of persecution would break their spirit. After all the people did not demand the abolition of the Princely Order, but they wanted Self-Government under the aegis of the Maharajas.

TO RESCUE OF HER BIRTH-PLACE

Shrimati Kasturba felt strongly on what was taking place in Rajkot, which was her birthplace. She responded to the call of Rajkot and courted suffering herself, even though she was in a very delicate state of health. The Rajkot authorities arrested her and removed her to a place devoid of amenities and even deprived her of the company of Miss Maniben Patel. The noble lady was prepared to undergo any amount of suffering for the sake of her convictions.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel said that the Princes were heading towards destruction. Rajkot had the backing of the Paramount Power, acting through the Resident. The Thakore allowed himself to be used as a tool in the hands of other Princes.

So Rajkot had become a place where the Thakore was waging war on behalf of his fellow princes and was leading a campaign of repression against the popular movement.

However, those responsible for this state of affairs would be living in fool's paradise, if they believed that people would be frightened into submission.

Indian women had shown their infinite capacity for suffering and nothing would daunt them from their fight against tyranny.

VOLUNTEERS READY TO COURT ARREST

In conclusion, she hoped that the "Augean stables" of the Indian States would be cleared with the success of the Rajkot people.

Shrimati Kantaben Khandwala observed that rest of India would not remain unconcerned about the happenings in Rajkot and volunteers from all over the country would be ready to rush to the rescue of the Rajkot people.

A scheme envisaging the provision of facilities for weekly visits of a dactor, on the condition that any village 'panchayat' pays a nominal subsidy of Rs. 5, has been devised by the Government of Mysore. The object of the scheme is to co-ordinate medical relief in the rural areas.—United Press.

JAIL PREFERABLE TO STATE GUEST HOUSE

Maniben Patel On Rajkot's Hospitality To Herself And Kasturba

DELHI.

"If anything was needed to finish the description of the "State Guest House," in which Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel are kept, here are extracts from Miss Patel's Gujarati letter to Shri Mahadev Desai received to-day:

"Sanosura is a hamlet in Kuvadwa Mahal of Rajkot State about eight miles by foot and 15 to 18 miles by car. There is no regular car-road, and it took about an hour to bring us here. The house in which we have been kept is a kind of guest house, used by officials on visit. When we came, a Deputy Inspector of Education was camping there. As soon as we came, he shifted to the village school.

"There are two rooms upstairs and two downstairs, just the size of the rooms in our Bardoli house. The house is so ill-kept and there is so little open space about it, that we preferred to stay upstairs for the high wall blocks the view and air on all sides. There are four armed policemen at the gate—they were there yesterday, I do not know if they are there just now—to prevent, I suppose, the village folk from getting access to us.

JAIL PREFERABLE

"It was pompously said to us that we were being kept as "State guests, but a jail would be ever so much better than this 'State Guest House.' I should have been able to cook better for Ba and to look after her much better there. A dirty cook has been placed at our disposal and it is a trial to eat what he cooks, for he does not know cooking. There are hardly any vegetables available, he has very little fuel and less utensils, and there is indescribable filth all round. There is a regular water famine, and what little water we get is muddy. Cowdung cakes for fuel nearly blind my eyes with smoke when I go into the kitchen to prepare hot water or anything else. If there is little water to drink, there is much less for the bath, and non at all for washing the floor or the kitchen. I should love to go out to wash our clothes, but we cannot be allowed to go out. The man who washes our clothes returns them dirtier than he takes them.

"What a Guest House! A jail is infinitely better, as there is some open space for walks and, usually, plenty of water. And any day a jail is a cleaner place than such a Guest House. This is indeed treating us as States guests, with a vengeance!

"We have been deliberately kept at a safe distance from Rajkot—safe in that no one can easily come to see us. No taxi can be had and the road is too bad for a private car, and tongas would not be available for this distance.

"We are in charge of the village Patel (headman) and the village servant. These are good for nothing and even if we need anything they will not dare to telephone to the authorities—though they have directions to do so.

"Ba had no sleep last night. She had unbearable pain and there was no medical help available. I applied some vaseline to the effected part but there was no relief. If we were in Rajkot or in a prison, there would have been some doctor available. I am getting very anxious, for what should I do if she were to faint, as she did in Delhi, a month ago? I offered to telephone to Valerwala, but Ba would not let me do so.—"Hindustan Times."

WIDESPREAD RAIN NEAR W. HIMALAYAS

POONA, Feb. 11.

The western disturbance lies as a trough of low pressure over the East United Provinces and Chota Nagpur. It caused fairly widespread rain or snow along and near Western Himalayas with local showers on the North West Frontier. A few light falls of rain are also reported from Bihar and North Bengal. A fresh western disturbance is approaching the North West Frontier. Night temperatures are markedly above normal in Baluchistan and Sind. The chief amount of rainfall are Sonamark two inches, Dras three-quarters. Srinagar Dalhousie, Murree, quarter.

Forecast until the evening of twelfth fairly widespread rain or snow is likely on the North West Frontier with local showers in and around Kashmir. A few falls are also likely in Bihar, Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

The Government of Madras propose to introduce necessary legislation for providing statutorily for the closing of liquor shops on the eve of and on the dates of elections to the legislature, municipal councils and local boards. The legislation, it is learned, will be in the form of an amendment to the Akbari Act.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad will receive an address of welcome from the Peshawar District Board.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-45 a.m

Around Theatre & Film Land

Creator Of "Emile Zola" Now Producing

Paul Muni's New Film 'Juarez'

Story Of The Mexican Nationalist Who Had To Shoot An Emperor For His Country's Freedom

By RAM BAGAI
(Special To The "Chronicle")

HOLLYWOOD. (By Air Mail).

Last week your correspondent visited among other sets—that of "Juarez" at Warner Bros. Studio in Burbank. There the famed William Dieterle—with such films to his credit as "Emile Zola," "Blockade," and the never-to-be-forgotten "Pasteur" (which even to this day is being shown free to all of Russia to see and learn)—was working with his usual white gloves on, directing a scene with Bette Davis.

Dieterle follows some of our Indian traditions in that he never starts a picture unless he consults an astrologer and chooses the right day according to the stars. He also is a great friend of Krishnamurti's. Recently I had tea with Mr. Dieterle and was amazed to note the volumes of books in his rooms. Books on such diverse topics as history, science, medicine, literature and life in general. One can almost see a man's personality from the books he reads—also from the films he directs. "Pasteur" dealt with medicine; "Zola" with literature and injustice; "Blockade" with war-torn Spain, and now "Juarez" again with Paul Muni (whose highest ambition was to play a dramatic part that would elicit from his father—these simple words—"Well done—Muni.")

MESSAGE TO THE WORLD

If our minds will only go back to those old films, but let us note how they ended—each with a message to the world—"Pasteur" with a message to the medical students sitting up in the balcony to study—and work—and keep their books and microscopes as companions with them in their laboratories, in order to aid humanity and mankind; "Zola," with an eulogy at his death, given by his best friend, stating and trusting that the injustice done in the Dreyfuss case will never be repeated in the future (ironically—yesterday, January 7, 1939, Tom Mooney was freed after serving 22 years in prison on practically the same charges as Dreyfuss—back in the 80's). And "Blockade" with its message for peace asking: "Where is the conscience of the world?"

All these films were directed by William Dieterle, and they have given something to the world in that they made us stop and think for a while at least. "Juarez" is no exception. It depicts a country fighting for her independence—Mexico. And Juarez, Paul Muni is the Nationalist leader.

This film ends with Juarez, in order to gain freedom for his country, in the position of having to do away with the Maximilian and his generals. They are placed before a firing squad and shot. Mexico is free. The camera fades in on the long shot of a cathedral. Slowly it advances to the altar, before which is an open coffin, a silent man, in black frock coat, celluloid collar, black bow tie, standing beside it.

"Forgive me," whispers Juarez. Maximilian cannot answer.

THE DIRECTOR

William Dieterle is the biggest director in Hollywood.

He was born in the Rheinpfalz in Germany, the ninth and last child of very poor parents.

He became an actor, served an apprenticeship under Max Reinnardt and finally was starred by him in Berlin. Between starring engagements he also directed, with the master keeping an eagle eye on his protege.

E. A. Dupont made him a film actor, and then a director and he came to Warner Bros. In Hollywood to act in and direct German versions of pictures. He did such a good job that he was put on regular productions.

HATES WAR

He is a great friend of Krishnamurti and is deeply interested in astrology. He always starts his pictures by the stars, sometimes making his first shot in the middle of the night, because a horoscope reading has indicated that is the auspicious moment for launching a big undertaking.

He hates war and anything connected with it, preferring musicians, scientists, nurses, doctors, writers and painters as his heroes. That's why he talked the studio into filming "The Story of Louis Pasteur," "The White Angel" and his most recent production, "The Life of Emile Zola."

Leftward In Hollywood!

Democratic activity in the film industry here is growing rapidly," writes a friend—a well-known young film critic—from America. "While it does not yet reflect itself in the product so much, it is drawing more and more of the leading people in the industry into action. The Hollywood Anti-Nazi League and the Motion Picture Democratic Committee who produced a fine campaign 'short' for the triumphant Democratic Governor Olson in California; the new organisation called Films For Democracy which plans full scale production of features with a social basis .. . . Chaplin is definitely making his anti-Hitler film; the Paramount film on slum conditions "One Third of A Nation" is finished and New York hums with Motion Picture people busy with Refugee Aid, Spain, China and other causes. The producers are making up now that the Fascist market is completely gone. Jack Warner has signed the new Declaration of Independence against fascism prepared in Hollywood . . . . . ."

It is this leftward tendency which we seek to reflect on this page. In this connection we are glad to publish this wtek an article on William Dieterie, who has directed such progressive film as "The Life of Emile Zola," "Blockade" and is now directing "Juarez."

SMALL PRODUCERS PREFERRED

French Director's Views

LONDON, (By Mail).

M. Jean Renoir may be one of the four or five French directors who are making their nation's films the best in the world, yet when one spoke with him he was concerned much less about films than about "the disaster of Barcelona." That realist attitude seemed, somehow, typical of a man of the French cinema—a man who does not regard himself as of a race apart, like the film lords in other countries so often do.

M. Renoir is a burly, sandy-haired, vigorous Parisian. His experience of film direction goes back to "Nana" and the silent days. "La Chienne"—prohibited in Britain—was his first talkie, and a fine one. "La Grande Illusion" was the last of his films to be seen here, and "La Bete Humaine" is coming soon

SMALL PRODUCERS PREFERRED.

His views on films are as downright as his manner. Like Rene Clair did the other day, he also said that the main reason for the present excellence of his country's films was the financial crash of the big French producing companies The French, he said, are small-shop owners, not keepers of big stores. So in films, they are best with little capital and a small group of technicians. If the French, why not also the British? But his implicit answer to that question was that the United States had almost swallowed the British cinema whole

NATIONALIST ATTITUDE.

M. Renoir is perhaps the most national of the essentially nationalist French film directors. He has steadily refused to make films in Hollywood, or indeed anywhere save in France, because he insists that a nation's films must not have foreigners at their head. If, he says, he ever did work abroad it would be as an apprentice technician learning the new nation's style. That exchange of technicians—with the consequent exchange of views—is, he believes, the best way that the films of one country can help those of another.

He has always been glad to use German, Austrian, or other refugee technicians, and he cannot see much hope for British films unless they, too, confine the international influence to the technical staff.

MOONEY'S LIFE TO BE FILMED?

Parallel To Dreyfus Case

Tom Mooney, the American labour worker, who has just been released after over twenty years detention on a charge which was proved to be false, is likely to make a film on his case.

Like the Dreyfus case (which was the subject of the "Life Of Emile Zola"), Mooney's case has been the subject of universal interest in democratic and progressing circles for many years. Petitions for his release were signed by millions in every country.

If the projected film is made it will be a historical document, exposing the activities of American anti-socialists who were responsible for jailing Mooney on an obviously trumped up charge.

Unconscious Line Brings Added Pay To Sleepy Negro

For a scene of Paramount's "St. Louis Blues," Darby Jones, hulking negro extra, was supposed to doze in a hammock to-day as Maxine Sullivan, dusky swingstress, crooned the title song of the picture.

Instead of merely acting, however, Darby really fell asleep, and as Miss Sullivan finished her song, he emitted a loud snore.

"Swell!" cried Director Raoul Walsh when the scene was over. "Pay that extra for a bit."

A "bit" is a small part in which the player has at least one line to speak. It pays dol. 25, as against the per diem wages of extra work, which range from dol. 6 to dol. 11. Thus Walsh was rating Darby's snore with a line of dialogue.

Darby had accidentally and painlessly done the most profitable day's work of his month.

* * * *

Dodges Hollywood

Jimmy Cagney and his wife have an agreement not to accept business calls from Hollywood or other places while they are on their vacation at Martha's Vineyard.

"ROAD-DEMON" AT CAPITOL

Automobile racing, as it is done on the Indianapolis Speedway, is one of the most dangerous sports in the world It provides a roaring, thrilling theme for the second of 20th Century-Fox's new sports Advanture series, "Road Demon," which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre.

With many highly spectacular racing scenes, including several "over the wall" disasters and breathtaking accidents on the track, the film is a rich mixture ignited by some sparkling comedy on the part of the volatile, incomparable Gambini Family. And then there's an engaging romance to give motivation to the desperate rivalry on the speedway.

ADDED ATTRACTION

During the whole week at the 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. shows, the Ventriloquist Cowas Captain will occupy the stage and amuse audience in the company of his Dummy Johnny Funny-face Mr. Captain is an expert in the art.

* * * *

THE LAUGHTONS AGAIN

Charles and Mrs. Laughton (Elsa Lanchester) return to the screen for the first time since "Rembrandt" in Mayflower Pictures' "The Beachcomber," which Paramount will release in this country. Story is laid in the Dutch East Indies, with Laughton in the title role, and Miss Lanchester playing a prim missionary schoolmistress who regenerates him.

Henry Arthur and Joan Valerie in "Road Demon" at the Capitol.

Sulochana whose new film "Prem Ki Jyoti" is to be released at Minerva Talkies on the 17th instant.

Kumar and Madhuri in a scene from "Thokar", Ranjit's forthcoming film.

Bette Davis Turns A Brunette!

Paul Muni's New Film

(Right) Paul Muni whose latest film "Juarez" is described on the opposite page. (Above) Bette Davis, now a burnette, as Queen Carlotta and Brian Aherne as Emperor Maximilian of Mexico in "Juarez."

MYSTERY OF RUDOLPH DIESEL

25 Years Have Gone By, But His Death Baffles All Even To-day

MAN WHO GAVE WORLD FAMOUS ENGINE AND WILL RANK WITH EDISON AND MARCONI

On a calm autumn day, a quarter of a century ago, the Dresden, a small steamboat from Antwerp, docked at Harwich. She was bringing Rudolph Diesel, brilliant German engineer and inventor to England.

A group of men waited on the quayside to welcome him. They were the representatives of the newly formed British Diesel Company. Diesel was to travel to London with them to sign a contract giving the British firm exclusive rights to manufacture his newest engine, designed to revolutionise transport.

The passengers disembarked slowly. Anxiously the waiting men watched for the little, baldheaded, spectacled scientist. But as yet he had not appeared.

Down the gangway came the last of the passengers. Still there was no sign of Rudolph Diesel.

Perhaps he was still asleep in his cabin. A steward was sent to awaken him

The cabin was empty. In one corner stood Diesel's luggage. An open suitcase was on the chair. His hairbrushes and other necessaries had been unpacked and placed tidily on one side. But the bunk had not been slept in.

At once the captain was called and the ship searched. Passengers were questioned. All were unable to help. Diesel had not been seen since dinner-time the night before.

The police boarded the boat to take charge. Journalists hurried to Harwich, and the news flashed out that Diesel, one of the most brilliant inventors of his day, had disappeared.

A baffled world speculated on the fate of the genial, likeable man whose name was world famous in engineering.

Suicide? Accident? Murder?

No Clue

Suicide seemed improbable. He had been in good spirit at dinner. He was on the threshold of tremendous material success. The contract he was to have signed would have made him rich. It was unlikely that he would have ended his life at that moment.

Accident was practically ruled out. The crossing had been smooth, and Diesel was a strict teetotaller.

The suspicion and wishpers of murder remained. But there was no clue, no proof.

It was known that Diesel had quarelled with the German Admiralty over the right to manufacture his invention, and that he had made it clear that he intended to sell the exclusive rights to a British firm.

Had the German Intelligence Service, recognising the danger of his invention in the hands of a possible enemy, ruthlessly terminated his career?

Useless Scrap of Paper

Twelve days after Diesel's mysterious disappearance, Dutch seamen saw the body of a man in the water near Escant. They brought him on board, kept all papers and personal belongings for identification, and then buried him at sea.

The papers proved beyond all doubt that the body had been that of Rudolph Diesel. As far as the sailors could tell, he had died from drowning. But for twelve days the body had been tossed about in the sea, and it would have been difficult to pick out marks indicating violence before death.

In London lay the contract for "British Diesel." Without the inventor's signature, it was a useless scrap of paper.

Ten months later, war was declared. From the great ports of Germany a fleet of submarines slipped through the water into the North Sea and towards the Channel. Every vessel was equipped with a Diesel engine of the latest design, which, but for the inventor's sudden death, would have been the property of a British firm.

German-born, Rudolph Diesel was brought up in France. When the Franco-Prussian War broke out in 1870, his father moved the family to London, where they stayed until peace was signed. Then Rudolph was sent to his grandparents in Augsburg.

Even as a boy he had wanted to become an engineer, but his parents were too poor to pay for his training. Determined to succeed, Rudolph taught French privately, saved his earnings, and educated himself.

After passing his examinations, he entered a large factory. Here he suffered a bad setback. He invented a freezing process and prepared to put it on the market, only to find that he had been the victim of sharp practice. His invention had been sold under somebody else's name. He never received a penny for it.

In 1893 he published a book on the general principles of a new motor on which he was working, and which he had patented the previous year. It was a slow-speed internal combustion engine in which heavy oil would be used as fuel.

Friedrich Alfred Krupp, the head of the famous engineering and armaments firm, recognised its possibilities. He wrote to Diesel offering facilities for developing the engine.

Flattered by the sensation his book had caused, Diesel accepted the offer. Krupp then drew up a contract to launch the engine on the market and gave it to Diesel to sign. To his astonishment, he found that Krupp intended to manufacture it under his own name.

After a long argument, another contract was drafted. The engine was now to be given Diesel's name. The scientist signed, only to discover too late that the profits clause had also been altered. Under the new contract practically the whole profits would go to Krupp.

So, while hundreds of thousands of Diesel engines were being turned out from the vast factories at Essen and elsewhere, their inventor gained little beyond a certain amount of honour and glory.

Diesel wasn't going to take this lying down. He decided to evolve a more perfect internal combustion engine. He worked on his original invention until it was so perfected that it made the older model completely useless.

Then he took his new model to the German Admiralty and demonstrated it. Recognising its value, they negotiated for it. But Diesel felt he wasn't getting a square deal. He walked out of the Admiralty, declaring that he would sell his engine to England.

British financiers got in touch with him. They formed the "British Diesel" Company, and, with high hopes of success at last, Diesel left for London on his fatal journey.

A quarter of a century has passed. The name of Diesel ranks with those of Marconi and Edison. Yet the mystery of his death is as baffling to-day as it was twenty-five years ago.

This "Coat" Saved For Firm Thousands Of Pounds!

A profession which has sprung up almost overnight is that of paint engineer. Twenty years ago there was no such job—but to-day a colour expert can demand a salary running into four figures.

About the effects of most colours, even eminent scientists know very little. They know that some colours are harmful and others beneficial to the human body, but of the effects of the million and a half different tints that can be blended they know comparatively little.

When Professor Piccard made his first ascent into the stratosphere he painted the gondola of his baloon black, so that it would absorb the sun's rays and thus keep the occupants warm.

He more than achieved his purpose. Thousands of feet above the earth there are no clouds to obstruct the sun, which pours down fiercely, and although the outside temperature was 75 degrees below zero, those inside were sweltering in a heat of 100 degrees Fahrenheit!

Having found that black absorbed too much of the sun's rays, he decided to paint the gondola white on his next trip. Colour experts assured him that white would reflect the rays of the sun.

They were right. But they did not realise that the sun would be reflected to such good purpose that the interior temperature would be reduced to 25 degrees. Paint made a difference of 75 degrees under identical conditions!

Slowly we are learning to use paint to the best advantage. Big manufacturers realise that the right kind of paint will result in the saving of many thousands of pounds, and that it is well worth paying an expert for his advice.

Just such a case arose recently. A paint engineer was called in by a firm dealing in millions of gallons of oil and inflammable materials.

They stored petrol in 12,000-gallon tanks, and discovered that a considerable portion evaported. When they were satisfied that their loss was not due to leakage, a paint engineer was consulted, and he immediately had the tanks repainted white. The result was a saving of 257 gallons in each tank over a period of four and a half months!

The expert proved that red paint absorbed the sun's rays. The temperature of the petrol rose to a point where evaporation was sufficient to force the gas through the ventilation vent.

Love-Lorn Bandits Foiled

'It Can't Be True, They Were So Handsome', Says Pretty Girl

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

Two pretty Socialite daughters of former British R. A. F. captain wept bitterly in Cleveland the other day when two dashing young house guests who had wooed them were exposed as dangerous bandits.

"It can't be true—they were so handsome and had such lovely wavy hair," said one daughter, twenty-one year-old Kathleen Inglefield. "They were charming when they proposed, said her sister Lillian, aged eighteen.

But the bandits, Quentin Wilson, twenty-two, and his brother Payton, twenty-eight, sat at police headquarters with handcuffs on their wrists as they were grilled about a series of holdups from the north to the south of the United States.

Accepted by their hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Julian P. Inglefield, as "perfect gentlemen," the brothers Wilson posed as wealthy aviators and were entertained dozens of times for week-ends.

During these visits Payton would pay court to Inglefield's daughter, Lillian, and beg her to marry him. At the same time Quentin would be busy wooing Kathleen.

They brought the girls beautiful presents and tried to persuade them to accept engagement rings.

But every now and then after dark the brothers would go for an evening stroll and stage holds-ups in the neighbourhood of their hosts' home.

In between their visits the Wilsons are believed to have committed a series of robberies which earned them well over £1,000.

Police allege that the couple had confessed to several of the thefts.

"Everything was going so well and now it's all spoiled," Payton complained as he was taken back to his cell after the day's questioning.

Death Of Popular Teacher

Death took place of Mr. M. G. Trilokekar, a popular teacher in the A. V. School of Bandra, at his residence in Khar, on Monday morning. A fortnight back, he had an attack of Jaundice, followed by Kidney troubles of which he died at the premature age of 40.

The deceased was held in high esteem by the students and the members of the teaching staff of the School, who attended the funeral in large numbers to pay their last tribute. As a mark of respect to his memory, the school remained closed.

M. KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

In view of the confusion caused in the minds of certain correspondents by the mixing up of the designation of the President of the All-India Ayurved Mahamandal which is the general body with the President of the All-India Ayurved Vidyapith which is its academical counterpart it is announced that Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen of Calcutta was unanimously elected the president of the All-India Ayurved Vidyapith at the 28th All-India Ayurved conference held at Bombay recently.—A. P.

The ex-Kaiser has become a great grandfather for the first time by the birth of boy to ex-Princess Kyra of Russia, wife of the ex-Crown Prince's second son, Louis Ferdinand.—Retur.

MAULANA AZAD IN FRONTIER

Close Study Of Problems Of Province

PESHAWAR, Feb. 11.

With the arrival of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad here the residence of Dr. Khan Saheb, where the Maulana is staying, is humming with activities. The Red-Shirts are guarding the entrances of the residence and a number of prominent persons are calling on since his arrival last night.

A heavy programme awaits the Maulana's one week's stay in the Frontier. He will attend on February 13, the meeting of the Congress Party in the Frontier Assembly specially convened at the residence of the Premier, and another meeting of the Frontier provincial Congress Committee on February 14. The Maulana will address a public meeting on the 15th when several addresses of welcome will be presented to him. He will visit Kohat and Bannu on February 16 and leaves Frontier on February 17 for Wardha 'en route' Maulana Azad will break his journey at Delhi for a day.

During his stay at Peshawar Maulana Azad, it is understood, will closely study the various pressing problems confronting the Province, with special reference to its relation with the Congress Assembly Party and the Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

ORISSA CONGRESS PARTY AND STATES PROBLEM

Premier On Difference With Governor

CUTTACK, Feb. 11.

The seriousness of the present political situation in regard to the recent developments in Indian States were discussed by the Congress Party in the Orissa Legislative Assembly at a meeting held last evening. Mr. Biswanath Das, the Leader of the Party, narrated the happenings in the Orissa States and referred to the reported differences between the Orissa Governor and the Ministers over the States' question.

Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, a member of the Congress Working Committee, also addressed the meeting for about half an hour and explained how the legitimate demands of the people had been crushed by the Rulers of the States supported by the Paramount Power which, he said, necessitated help from the Congress.

Some speakers expressed strong views and urged mobilisation of all strength in support of the people of the States.

The Party will again discuss the matter at the next meeting to be held on February 13 next.—United Press.

CO-OPTION OF DELHI P. C. C. MEMBERS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, upholding the previous ruling about the co-option of members to the Committee:—

"My ruling regarding the election of additional members conforms to practice in Bombay, Vidharba, Nagpur, Sind, etc. The majority of delegates forming the new Provincial Congress are also of the same view. Consequently the out-going Provincial Congress should not be obstructive. Please give effect to my ruling."—United Press.

TRIPURI CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

Arrangements For Delegates And Visitors

(From Our Own Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 11.

The President, Enquiry Sub-Committee of the 52nd Indian National Congress informs that the following arrangements have been made for the stay of delegates and visitors in the Vishnu Dutt Nagar. The quarters are divided into three categories (1) Delegates' quarters—16' x 20'. These huts will be meant for six persons and will cost Rs. 5 to each delegate. The amenities available in these quarters will be 6 cots untensils for storing water, light and attached privy. (2) Visitors' blocks—13' x 32'. They are meant for 8 persons. The rent chargeable is Rs. 6 per head when cot is supplied and Rs. 5 without cot. Amenities available in these blocks will be the same as in delegates' quarters that there will be no attached latrines. (3) Family blocks—13' x 32'. These blocks will consist of two rooms, one verandah and one bath room. Their rents will vary according to their situation. The blocks near the delegates quarters will cost Rs. 100, while those near the visitors' quarters will be available for Rs. 50. The following facilities will be provided—6 cots, utensils for storing water, attached latrine and light.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE SESSION

Mr. Mathura Prasad Dubey, the President of the Enquiry Committee further informs that the Subjects Committee will hold its sittings on 7th, 8th and 9th March respectively. The gate fee for it has been fixed at Rs. 10, which will be reduced to Rs. 5 in case of the members of the Reception Committee, and delegates. The open session assembles on the 9th, 10th and 11th March. The entrance fee chargeable for this sitting will be Rs. 1/-, 2/-, 5/-, 10/-, 50/-, 100/-, 250/-, 500/-, 1,000/-, 2,500/- and 5,000/-. These tickets will be issued on receipt of their price in advance. They will also be available at the booking office at the time of the Session.

CATERING ARRANGEMENTS

Catering arrangements have been made in such a way that they will suit the palate of persons from different provinces. Food will be supplied at licenced hotels at the following rates:—Two meals as. -/11/- and single as. -/6/-. Special concession will be given to the peasants who will be charged as. -/5/- for two meals while a single meal will cost them as -/3/-.

The Congress Nagar will be accesible from the following routes:— Railway Station Howbagh on the B. N. Railway (narrow gauge) will be the terminus for persons using the B. N Railway. The Nagar is about 8 miles from the Railway Station and regular bus service will be available from Howbagh to Congress Nagar and will cost 5 annas per head. Madan Mahal railway station will be the place to detrain for persons who will be travelling on the G.I.P. Railway. From this place the Nagar will be seven miles, and bus service connects it with the Railway Station, the charge per head being annas four only. Besides the railway route the following motor routes can be availed of by visitors. There is regular bus service between Seoni and Jubbulpore and Nagpur and Jubbulpore. Mandla and Katni are also connected by bus to Jubbulpore. Further information will be found in the Tripuri Guide Book which will be published shortly by the Enquiry Committee. Intending visitors can get all necessary and authentic informations about the session and the Nagar from the Enquiry Office.

No traffic except automobiles will be allowed on the Nagpur-Jubbulpore road starting from Madan Mahal to the Junction of the old and new Nagpur road.

Duty On Salt Import

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

Mr. A. C. Dutt, Deputy President of the Central Assembly has tabled a resolution urging the imposition of a protective duty on all imports of salt into Bengal and an additional protective duty on foreign imports of salt into India, and the fixation of the minimum price of salt at Rs. 50 per 100 maunds and the maximum price at Rs. 60.—United Press.

Muslim League Party On Horns Of Dilemma

DEHLAVI'S TACTICS CAUSES STORM

Leader Severely Left Alone In His Stand Against Panchayat Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

The strange and inexplicable attitude of Sir Ali Mohomed Khan Dehlavi, when he moved three amendments to the Village Panchayat Bill at the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday morning, baffled most of the members of the Opposition and caused amusement in the Ministerial circles.

Thirteen other members of the League Party, who were present sat in an atmosphere of gloom, mostly in a listless manner.

Broadly speaking, the amendments sought to take jointly and severally the consent of a holder of alienated revenue land, a khot, talukdar or jahagirdar for the establishment of a village panchayat and making other provisions for the declaration of a village, for the purposes of the Bill.

"Retrograde" and "Reactionary" were the words used by Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, one of the oldest members and Mr. A. V. Chitre, another member of the Opposition, while opposing the amendments. Mr. Chitre asked whether the amendments were moved in the individual capacity of the member or as one from the Party? He further pointed out that he was shocked to see the Leader of the Opposition moving the amendments, and there were occasions when the members on their side had looked up to him as their leader and sought, on various occasions, his valuable advice.

SPEAKER'S ADMONITION

The League's Party attitude was one of supreme indifference during the major part of the discussion. But some members were lashed to activity at the suggestion that it was Party decision. The storm and the consequent inaudible words flung at one another subsided and came to an end only after the Speaker called the House to order, and requested the members to heed to his repeated demand that the members on the floor of the House should not use the word "you" while meaning to use it to another member in the House.

"UNDEMOCRATIC ATTITUDE"

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, stated that he was amazed at the "undemocratic attitude of the Leader of the Opposition" on the first amendment of the Bill. The Leader of the Opposition, he emphasised, had been constantly dining into the ears of the Congress Party the principles of democracy.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister-in-charge of the Bill, observed that it was a preposterous claim which the mover of the amendment made with regard to the rights of the inamdars in civic matters.

DEHLAVI'S APOLOGIA

Sir Ali Mohomed Khan Dehlavi in his reply to criticisms pleaded for Democracy and did not deny in plain words that it was not a Party decision. He pointed out that the individual opinion should not be muzzled and a member might give his individual or Party opinion.

When the amendment was put to vote, the voice of "aye" from the mover rang out, without being re-inforced by the voices of the Party members.

Mr. Parulekar, then, demanded division. The Speaker asked the members to stand up. Up stood Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, a solitary figure from the Muslim League bloc. In the whole Opposition, there was another landlord, whom the Speaker of the Assembly counted.

When the members stood up, all eyes were on the Muslim League Party. In the twinkling of an eye, the Speaker asked the "Noes" to stand up.

The result was declared, as two voting for the amendment and thirty-five against.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, then wanted the names of the "Noes" to be read out. The Speaker replied that the request should have been made by the member who demanded a division, before he did so.

DEHALVI'S AMENDMENTS

Sir Ali Mohommed Khan Dehalvi moved three amendments to the clause for the declaration of village for the purposes of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Malvankar was in the chair.

The first amendment sought to add a proviso for including khots, talukdars and sharkhatdar and seeking consent, severally and jointly, of those holders of land for the purposes of the Bill.

The second and the third amendments sought further provisos.

The second amendment read as follows:

"Provided further that no area shall be declared to be a village for the purpose of this Act without a written application by two-thirds of the adult population of the area" which according to the clause should have a population of 2,000

The third amendment was: "Provided further that no area regarding which the Government of Bombay as constituted before the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935, had already decided that it should not be declared a municipal town or in regard to which there is a separate agreement with Government, shall be declared a village for the purposes of this Act."

The mover of the amendments requested the Chair to take up the amendments, one by one, as some of the members might accept any one of the amendments without agreeing to others.

NEED FOR CHECKS

Speaking on the first amendment, he stated that extensive civic powers were sought to be given by the Clause and it was necessary that the land-holders, described by him, should have their say in the matter and that their consent should be taken before Government took its decision for the declaration of a village for the purposes of the Bill. It was open to doubt whether Government had a right to foist on the people of a village or the owner, if any, without their consent any body of civic administration. In bringing this amendment, he stated, he was only helping Government to bring about a body which would not be questioned by any concerned in the matter.

With regard to the other two amendments he stated that it was necessary to have some checks on the experiment which Government proposed to launch.

NO SEPARATE AGREEMENTS

Asked by Mr. Chitre whether there were any "separate agreements" as suggested by the mover of the amendments, Sir Ali Mohommed Khan Dehalvi replied that Government would be in the best position to give an answer.

The Hon. Mr. Desai stated that there were no separate agreements which affected the provisions of the Bill. There might be some agreements with regard to assessment proposals between the Government of India and some villages belonging to States.

Rao Bahadur Chitale opposing the amendments stated that on their own merit, the amendments were retrograde. It might have been a costly scheme which Government wanted to experiment on but it was a healthy experiment which sought to give a civic body to every village, as Government had stated outside the House.

Mr. Chitre opposing the amendments stated that the amendments were reactionary in nature and character and he was sorry that they came from the Leader of the Opposition. It was necessary that all difficulties and obstacles should be removed in the way of healthy development of village panchayats. And the amendments sought to place such difficulties and impediments in its ways. One could see who stood for the people and who stood for the class of landlords and inamdars in the House. But it was beyond a shadow of doubt that the Leader of the Opposition by moving the amendments showed that he stood not for the poor people but for holders of land, like talukdars and others. He submitted that a holder should not be allowed to have any say in the matter.

NO RIGHTS FOR INAMDARS

Mr. Morarji Desai said that the amendments might have been based on a wrong assumption that the rights and privileges of the holders of alienated lands or villages were being taken away. He asserted that the inamdars in the country had never had right in the civil or criminal jurisdiction of a village. Under old bureaucratic Governments there were instances where the inamdars levied cart-tax or window tax although they had no such rights to levy. But it was due to lack of knowledge or courage among the poor people of the villages that such things were done.

Then he asked whether any holder of a section of the village should have his say in the civic matters pertaining to the whole village. What were the rights of the inamdars transferred to village panchayats, he asked. He could not understand the point in the moving of the amendment.

With regard to the second and the third amendments, the Minister stated that it was not possible to have village panchayats at all if the amendments were followed to their logical conclusion.

The mover of the amendments replying stated that there were times when two old colleagues differed with each other. The Golden age of 1939 seemed to have had its tremendous effect on Rao Bahadur Chitale and he asked how the same old Golden age of 1939 reacted on him with regard to the Tenancy Bill.

PREPOSTEROUS CLAIM

It was his opinion that the inamdars and other holders of land had certain rights and their rights should not be interferred with. He would draw a line between democratic and communistic principles.

Mr. L. M. Patil stated that the main point in the amendment seemed to him that there should be no compulsion for the establishment of the panchayat in the villages and that necessary permission should be taken by Government. He asked the member whether the people of the village were not desirous to have rights of local self-Government like the people in towns and cities. Under the old bureaucratic Governments, the enthusiasm of the villagers was damped, their self-respect killed and enmities fostered by interested parties.

The claim which the mover of the amendment made with regard to the rights of the inamdars was preposterous. "Inam" meant a gift or a benefaction from a superior to an inferior. The rights of the inamdars were those concerning assessment and nothing more.

The first amendment, when pressed to a division, was lost 33 voting against and 2 for.

The other amendments were lost without a division

The Clause was put to vote and carried.

Another amendment was moved by Sir Ali Mohommed Khan seeking to include two ex-officio members, one holder of a and and another the Village Patil, in the Punchayat body. He submitted that the village panchayat was a body in its primitive stage and that it was necessary that there should be some sort of a check by way of ex-officio members.

The amendment was thrown out by the House without a division.

WOMEN IN POLICE SERVICE

During question-time, Mr. L. M. Patil, in reply to Mr. Jhabwala, stated that there were 1,365 working factories in the Bombay Province in 1930; of these 19 were specially notified by Government. There were 2,459 working factories at present; of these 643 were specially notified concerns.

To questions put by Mr. Jhabwala for a proposal of employing women in Police Department, Mr. K. M. Munshi replied that the recruitment of women police outside Bombay City was impracticable and in Bombay itself it would be fraught with difficulty and expense which Government were not in a position to incur. Government understood that the experiment had not been an unqualified success in Europe and they were inclined to the view that at present rescue work could best be done by non-official agents, helped and protected, when necessary by the Police.

RAILWAY LANDS IN BARODA TERRITORY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

All enactments for the time being in force in the Presidency of Bombay, according to a "Gazette" extraordinary issued by the Government of India to-day, will be applied from February 1, to lands in Baroda occupied by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

In the application of these enactments, references to the Central Government, the Governor-General or the Federal Railway authority shall be read as referring to the Crown Representative; references to the Provincial Government, Governor or the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, the "Gazette" adds, shall be read as referring to the Resident for Baroda and Gujarat States and that references to the High Court as referring to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Western India and Gujarat States.

In Sec. 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, according to the same announcement, the words British India or British Burma should be substituted by "British India" or Railway lands or British Burma or towards the administration established by law in the State in which the said lands are situate". —United Press.

Conditions Of Workers In Seasonal Factories

Inquiry Into Average Wages And Hours Of Work

The Report of an enquiry into wages, hours of work and conditions of employment in seasonal factories in the Bombay Province, which has just been published by the Bombay Labour Office, is based on an enquiry forming the second part of a scheme of a General Wage Census of the Bombay Province. Unlike the General Wage Census of perennial factories, which formed the first part of this scheme, the present census could not be confined to a particular date or month but covered a period of eight months from November 1935 to June 1936.

Moreover, it did not cover all the seasonal factories but only a representative sample. The sample taken was, however, a very large one. Thus, out of a total of 646 factories in 1936 employing 38,132 workers 494 factories employing 29,472 workers were covered by the enquiry. The percentage to total of the factories and the number of workers covered comes to about 55 and 79 respectively. As in the case of the wage census of perennial factories in the present case also the report deals not merely with wages but also with hours of work, conditions of employment, etc.

GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES

A somewhat striking feature of the ginning and pressing factories in the Province is the existence of what is known as the "pooling" system. During the year of enquiry there were 26 ginning pools and 35 pressing pools. The number of seasonal factories in the Province has increased greatly in recent years particularly since the year 1924. The average amount of capital invested per unit is Rs. 43,918 in the case of a ginning factory, Rs. 86,686 in the case of a pressing factory and only Rs 6,000 in the case of a gur factory. The power used in ginning factories is either steam or oil, in pressing factories it is steam and in gur factories it is almost invariably oil.

The bullock cart was reported to be the predominant form of transport of bringing raw cotton to the ginning factory and ginned cotton to the pressing factory. Most of the ginning and pressing factories are located within a radius of five miles from the nearest railway station. About half of the ginning factories work for 4 to 6 months in the year and nearly 30 per cent for more than 6 months; 59.67 per cent. of the pressing factories work for 5 to 8 months and in the majority of the gur factories the duration of the season is about 6 months.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE

About 26 per cent. of the employees in ginning factories, 14 per cent in pressing factories and 12 per cent. in gur factories belong to the clerical, supervisory, engineering and watch and ward staffs. Among the manual workers who formed 74 per cent. of the total labour force in ginning factories and 86 per cent in pressing factories 44 and 28 per cent respectively were women. Almost all the manual workers and a bulk of the engineering staff in the seasonal factories are engaged on temporary basis. The recruitment of labour in the ginning and pressing factories is usually made through muccadams.

HOURS OF WORK AND LEAVE

In the majority of the ginning and pressing factories the hours of work are 10 per day, in rice mills they are 9 while in the case of gur factories they vary from 8 to 12. As regards rest intervals, about 71 per cent of the ginning factories and 77 per cent. of the pressing factories reported that they granted an interval of one hour per day while in the case of gur factories it varied from no interval at all to an interval of two hours. None of the factories had any regular system of granting leave to the work-people. The weekly closing day was reported mostly to be Sunday although it ranges over all the days of the week.

AVERAGE WAGES

The report gives information about the average rates of wages instead of earnings of the workers employed in seasonal factories. In ginning and pressing factories the average monthly rate of wages of managers comes to Rs. 42-10-5 and Rs. 49-12-3 respectively and of engineers to Rs. 61-13-0 and Rs. 58-12-7 respectively. The most common daily rate of wages for gin feeders, who form numerically the largest class of workers in ginning factories, is between as 5 and as. 6 for men and as. 3 and as. 5 for women. Next in importance to gin feeders are kapas carriers and the average wage rates of male kapas carriers are to be found concentrated in the wage groups lying between as. 5 and as. 9 per day.

In pressing factories the predominant daily rates of Pallawallas are between as. 6 to as. 9 in the case of men and between as. 4 to as. 6 in the case of women. In gur factories in the majority of cases, the rates per "adhan", which is the unit of production, both for gur makers and furnace feeders, is as 3 while in rice factories male coolies receive a wage of as. 7 per day. The report also contains detailed information about wage rates in a number of smaller occupations in seasonal factories.

The weekly system of payment predominates in the ginning and pressing industry and also in gur factories. Although there is no regular system of granting bonuses a few factories pay something to their workers by way of bonus either on festive occasions or at the end of a good season. Advances are usually given to monthly rated workers but in pressing factories they are given to other workers as well.

WELFARE ACTIVITIES

In seasonal factories welfare activities are almost non-existent, although certain perquisites and amenities are supplied by a few of the ginning and pressing factories to some of their workers. As regards medical aid, under the Bombay Factory Rules, ginning factories are required to keep first-aid appliances within the precincts of the factory from 1st January 1936. Housing is not provided by the employers to their work-people on any considerable scale. In some cases the owners of ginning and pressing factories, however, supply their work-people with material for erecting huts or temporary sheds.

The report contains 88 pages and is priced annas five. Copies can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay.

Musicians have been engaged at Government's expense in the United Provinces to help in the work of rural upliftment. These musicians will tour the districts in the rural development vans and entertain villagers with vocal and instrumental music.

FRENCH PREPARATIONS AGAINST ITALY

Abyssinians Capture An Italian General

(From Our Correspondent.)

DJIBOUTI, January 20.

Since writing to you last more troops have arrived here by the Messageries maritimes steamer "Lotus 2". As soon as they were landed, these troops were taken to their camp and addressed by the senior captain in French. This officer told them that they had come to a place where they will have to behave themselves like soldiers of France and respect Arab and Somali women. Special stress was also brought on them to treat all the Somalis and Arabs like their comrades and brethren and not to cause trouble of any sort. These Somalies and Arabs were all very brave people and had sacrificed their lives in the Great War for the cause of France. It was France's duty now to defend their homes and properties and land from the aggressors.

TRIBES OFFER CO-OPERATION

Of course this speech had a very good effect on the soldiers and outside public as well and it is by such acts that the French are respected and beloved everywhere. From all sides Chiefs and Akils of all tribes are offering services of their clans as volunteers and if the war starts the French will have more than one hundred thousand of these well-known and brave Dankali, Issa and Arab warriors on their side. Although the news of Italy's sending troops on their side of the frontier arrives daily but everywhere there is calm and there is no panic of any sort. When the Senegalese troops landed from the steamer and were passing there were repeated cheers and waiving of caps from thousands and they were given a right-royal welcome. Although a big post of native quarters is built of wood only but the people have confidence on the French Government and no one seems to be afraid even the Indian traders.

THE ITALIAN METHOD

Troops from the Italian side are only Somalies, Harraries and Mohamedan cultivators (called Gallas), these men are said to have been brought from Sidamo side where they were promised that they will be sent home. So when they arrived in Dire Dawa they bought clothes, etc., to take to their homes and after spending the small amount of money brought by lorries to Ashaa Station, and as there were no arrangements made for their rations they started looting dates and grain from the small shops there and also looted the Issa Tribemen's goats and sheep, and these tribesmen at once moved away their villages far from the town.

These 10 battalions of so-called labourers are brought to fight the seasoned and well-disciplined troops of France and everyone knows that these dissatisfied so-called labourers will desert on the first onslaught made against them. Already some desertions are reported and a few mules loaded with ammunition are said to have been brought to the French lines by some Ethiopian and Somali soldiers of Italy.

We have news of French squadrons of aeroplanes being brought to Djibouti by air and also that French warships loaded with thousands of soldiers will be cruising in Mediterranean and Red Sea and land troops at once in any place, where they may be required.

I have read what "Pertinax" has written about the Italian troops and labourers, but the Italians are using the name labourer simply to mislead the world. All these men are soldiers and Italy is unable to subdue the brave Ethiopians with 350 hundred thousand white and black troops. In proof of this I may mention that 10 battalions of these black labourers are at present brought on the frontier to fight the French. Any time the conflagration will start by the mischief of the Italians. Both the French Consuls of Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa are in Djibouti and any time the war may start.

UNCONQUERED ETHIOPIANS

We have seen news in the French radio news on board the French mail steamer which brought soldiers that the Ethiopians after a long siege of Dabre-Burhan capital of Gondar Province had taken this city by assault, inflicting very heavy casualties on the garrison and themselves also loosing thousands of men. But there are hundreds of thousands of other brave Ethiopian patriots who will take the place of those killed.

Lately the Ethiopians had many successes against the Italian troops and they have captured General Gallini one of their noted generals in a fight in Addis Salein on 28th December 1938, and now that the French are giving these news to the world which was being repressed, everyone will hear of what brave Ethiopians are doing.

INDO-MALAYA TALKS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

A press note issued this evening states that the discussions between the Government of India and the Malayan Delegations concluded to-day. The question of wages and certain other questions were discussed. It has been agreed that the result of the discussions should be placed by the two delegations before their respective Governments who will decide on the final action that has to be taken.—A P.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The death of Munieraubi Mohamed Shafi (17) was due to Septicaemia and incised wounds on her inflicted by the suspect Mohamed Shafi Nathumiya. Accordingly, he ought to be prosecuted on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon".

This was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's Jury at the inquest to-day over the deceased.

It was stated by the deceased's brother-in-law that on the 4th December last, he was sleeping on the second floor, when he heard the cries of the girl and, going up to the room of the deceased, witness saw her lying on the floor with stab wounds on her body, in a pool of blood. The police removed her to the J. J. Hospital, where she died of injuries.

16 SUTTA SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Sixteen persons alleged to be gamblers were arrested by the city police in different parts of the city, on a charge of Sutta-gambling.

All the accused persons were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, and were ordered to be released on bail.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Terror's Surprise Victory In Rajpipla Gold Cup

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Racing of a high order of interest was witnessed by a good crowd at Mahaluxmi yesterday. Fields ruled large in the majority of events and, as was only to be expected, backers experienced mixed luck. Well backed successes alternated with some long-priced outsiders.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Terror, won the Rajpipla Gold Cup in the manner of a good horse. It was his first success in the country and as he can be made a lot fitter, this son of Soldennis is likely to carry all before him next season.

Vandyke, carrying the Idar jacket, captured the Governor's Cup in fine style and the aged Mas d'Antibes came back to the winning list when scoring narrowly at the expense of Gay Talkie in the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup

Perhaps the most unfortunate horse racing on this side this season Blue Tinsel again found one better than he in the Tansa Plate when Vallena a 15 to 1 chance came along to upset the odds taken about him. Ridden in check, the five year-old daughter of Baltine came with a smooth run to win as she liked. Ironside kept the well backed Peeress out of a remunerative placing.

FAVOURITE UNPLACED

Backers were again badly hit when the market choice Dahman Suri failed in his mission in the Ali bin Talib Memorial Plate, Division II. Reformer out of the barrier with his usual celerity looked all over a winner until challenged a furlong from home by Sarkhat. In a sharp struggle the latter prevailed by a neck. Farhan Pasha shortheaded the favourite in the last stride for third place. Sarkhat was hardly a popular winner since she had run thrice down the field after her success early in the season.

The race for the Governor's Cup a mile and a quarter run for starred Indian breds in Classes III and IV aroused the greatest interest. Vandyke, always a firm favourite won like the good thing he was taught to be, Brace riding with cool judgment. Bright Lad came from a long way back to figure as runner up and the useful Jayant was a place-getter. The winner, a small son of Mystic Peak and Vanda is a stout-hearted galloper and he made a record for the distance which is likely to stand for a considerable time

Best backed in the big field for the Combermere Plate, Division II, Jovial Prince, well penalised for recent success, could not arrange anything better than a fourth, though he might have been closer had Brace shown more enterprise in the saddle. Masque, surprisingly well-backed in spite of a recent lapse, took charge from the distance and holding the late challenge of Apple Jelly won in easy fashion by a length and a quarter. How's That another fancied runner, was in the money.

MAS D'ANTIBES' COME-BACK

It was pleasing to see the Bhopal-owned Mas d'Antibes a former winner of the Viceroy's Cup return to the winning list after a long spell of ineffectiveness. He owed his success in the valuable C. N. Wadia Gold Cup to the vigorous handling of Sibbritt who has now won all the prizes worth winning. The finish was worth going a long way to see for Gay Talkie, lacking the size of the winner, but game nevertheless made a gallant bid to keep the prize. Only a short head separated the pair. Multissimo does not quite stay a gruelling mile and a half. The grey son of Prestissimo was always in it with a chance for ten furlongs of the journey.

The Kashmir-owned Golden Beam was gambled on as a good thing in the Combermere Plate, Division I. Prominent until close home she was knocked back into fourth place. Victory belonged to Dancing Comet who ran on stoutly to hold the late finishing Lord Byron, Dick Tapper, ridden by Evans was third and the greatly fancied Danny Boy was among the beaten others with the speedy Bold Alan also out of the reckoning.

Backers failed to find the correct place in the race for the Rajpipla Gold Cup for Juvigny, a ready made favourite could not quite go the early fast pace and came late to finish fourth. One I Love, also well fancied, for a while looked like prevailing but Terror came with a devastating run to beat him with ease. Glanely held the beaten others and can obviously stay a mile well.

DOMINIC SCORES READILY

Twenty runners made a big array for the Colaba Cup. The betting assumed a wide range, several horses being heard. Dominic wound up a weak favourite at 5 to 1 with Haut Monde, Kingsbury and Shipstoll at slightly longer odds. Always handy behind the pacemakers Budapest and Final Glance. Dominic took charge below the distance and thereafter the rest was plain-sailing for Mr. Ali Askar's smart galloper was never troubled to win. Baqlava ran stoutly under a big weight to finish in the next best placing and Cash who would have been better suited by a longer course was third.

A big weight did not prevent Seventh Heaven from winning the Ali bin Talib Memorial Plate, Division I. The brilliantly speedy Akalkot grey was the market rage and helped backers to get out on the afternoon. Though he lost a couple of lengths at the start, Burn had him up in the middle bunch early. Collaring Bahar Neel a furlong from home he went on to win by a neck in a keenly contested struggle. Burgess, now back to form was in the money. A winning opportunity must soon come his way. Seventh Heaven was now won five times in six attempts. He has had a strenuous season for a three year-old and has earned a rest.

THE TANSA PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Mr. P. Davis and Captain A. R. B. Gillespie's VALLENA 7-7 (car. 7-12) A. Rashid .. 1
H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's BLUE TINSEL 9-0 (car. 9-5) Fitzgerald 2
Mr. E. C Forsyth's IRONSIDE 8-5 Y. S. Khan 3
Mrs. N. E. Raymond's PEERESS 9-7 S. Gaikwad .. 4

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 1 length 1 length.

Time: 1min. 43 1|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 158 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 13 and Rs. 26 for places.

Favourite: Blue Tinsel.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE. (Division II) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II

Madame Neim's SARKHAT 8-3 Selby 1
Mr. Diamond's REFORMER 8-12 Cook 2
Mr. Abid H. Doctor's FARHAN PASHA 7-7 Simpson .. 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolnapur's DAHMAN SURI, 8-8, E. Britt 4

Won by neck, 1 3|4 length, shorthead.

Time: 1 minute 22 1|5 seconds.

Did not run: Glitter 8-1.

Tote paid Rs. 77 for win, Rs 24, Rs. 23 and Rs. 46 for places.

Favourite: Dahman Suri.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance—1¼ Miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L., and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Classes III & IV.

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 9-7 Brace .. 1
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's BRIGHT LAD 7-4 (car. 7-10) Cook 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT 8-7 Evans 3
Mr. Gemini's ROSE MARIE 9-3 Rickaby 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1|2 length neck.

Time: 2min. 7secs.

Did Not Run Maharaja's Choice 9-9.

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 18 and Rs. 36 for places.

Favourite: Vandyke.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. (Division II) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's MASQUE, 7-10, Marrable 1
Mr. F. G. Travers' APPLE JELLY, 7-10, Orme 2
Mrs. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT, 8-7, E. Britt 3
Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's JOVIAL PRINCE, 9-5, Brace 4

Won by 1 1|4 lengths, 1|2 length, 1|2 length.

Time: 1 minute, 14 seconds.

Not run: Mangoola.

Tote paid Rs. 75 for win, and Rs. 28, Rs. 36 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by M. Hoyt.

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP. Distance—(About)—1½ Miles.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 16,500 from the Fund. Winner, the Gold Cup and Rs. 12,500; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

For Horses 3 years old and upwards, W. A. reduced 3 lbs. Penalties—Winner of the Viceroy's Cup, Calcutta, 1938, 7lbs., winner of the Eclipse Stakes of India, Bombay, 1939, if a 5 or 6 year old, 7lbs., if a 4 year old 3lbs. (Not cumulative.) Allowances—Horses which after 31st March, 1936, have not won a race, or races, of an aggregate value of Rs. 30,000, 7lbs., Rs. 10,000 14lbs.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's MAS d'ANTIBES, 9-1, Sibbritt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's GAY TALKIE, 8-7, Brace .. 2
The Raja of Bobbili's MULTISSIMO, 9-1, Cook 3
Mr. Ravilal Shantidas's LE DUC, 9-1, Marrable 4

Won by short head, 3 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes, 38 1|5 seconds.

Not run: One I Love, Mistral.

Tote paid Rs. 34 for win and Rs. 20 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. (Division I) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's DANCING COMET, 9-4, Brace 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's LORD BYRON, 7-13, E. Britt 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DICK TAPPER, 7-12, (cd. 7-13), Evans 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN BEAM, 8-7, W. Sibbritt 4

Won by 3|4 length, 1 length, 1|2 length.

Time: 1 minute, 13 4|5 seconds.

Not run: Advance, Aldershot, Gay Pop and Quidnunc.

Tote paid Rs. 61 for win, and Rs. 22, Rs. 21 and Rs. 45 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP. Distance—1 Mile.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 2,500 presented by H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla and Rs. 27,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 20,000; Second Rs. 5,000; Third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's TERROR, 8-4, Rook 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's ONE I LOVE, 9-3, Sibbritt 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's GLANELY, 7-9, Cook 3
Mr. Edgar's JUVIGNEY, 8-8, Burn 4

Not run: Solmint, Multissimo and Atiwant.

Tote paid Rs. 184 for win and Rs. 69, Rs. 30 and Rs. 63 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE COLABA CUP. Distance—1 Mile.

A Cup value Rs. 750, or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 9,700 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 1,800; Third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. M. Ali Askar's DOMINIC, 7-12, Whiteside 1
Mr. Diamond's BAQLAVA, 9-2, Cook 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CASH, 8-10, Obaid 3
Mrs. M. Clarke's KINGSBURY, 8-4, Burn 4

Not run: Fred Stephens, Toltec and Dictator.

Tote paid Rs. 66 for win and Rs. 26, Rs. 60 and Rs. 55 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE. (Division I) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 1,800; Third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

The Raja of Akalkot's SEVENTH HEAVEN, 9-7, Burn 1
Mr. Mohammad Lahori's BAHAR NEEL, 8-6, Kasim Hassan 2
Mr. Gem's BURGESS, 7-11, Selby 3
Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE HILAL, 9-7, Evans 4

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win and Rs. 19, Rs. 57 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL

Ireland Beat England

LONDON, Feb. 11.

At Twickenham, after a hard fought thrilling game, Ireland won Rugby International, beating England by five points to nothing.—Reuter.

Hockey In Bombay

YOUNG SPORTS SHINE

Beat G. I. P. By 4 Goals To Nil

Though we failed to witness a high standard of hockey in the match played between the G.I.P and the Young Sports conducted by the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Ltd., in their grounds on Saturday evening, the forward players of the Young Sports showed advanced play of well continued united front.

The play opened with the G.I.P. making the first move from the initial bully off, when they were suddenly checked by A. D. Souza who guarding the extreme left rank passed the ball to left inner who in turn gave it to the centre forward. Young Sports play ensued for a time when the centre forward began to direct the ball towards both the wings till he carried it to the ring. Three successive attempts proved of no avail when the defensive side of the G.I.P. retaliated vigorously, and repulsed at each attempts. Even the short corner was well defended by G. D. Penha, the goal keeper. It continued without any definite result for about 15 minutes when the right, in gathering a stray pass, worked his way in and scored in spite of hectic struggle of the goal keeper to save the first step to ultimate defeat. Thereupon the match began to lose its interest as the front rank of the G.I.P. showed declining spirit. Before the closing of the first half an-hour C. Burzelle scored another and the half time score was 2-0 in favour of the Young Sports.

YOUNG SPORTS HOLD OUT

In the initial stage G. I. P., tried their very best and needs some attacks but the Young Sports side however, held out.

On resumption of a good pass in the second half hour the G.I.P. front rank tried its best to reduce the margin. The pace of the game of Young Sports was fast and the opposing team invarieably failed to keep up the rate till the goal keeper finding himself too old and heavy to repulse the desperate onslaught of the advanced left rank gave in two successive goals. There was absolutely no consternation in the forward rank of the G.I.P. and due to individual play of one or two forwards they were not able to score anything to reduce the margin. A number of promising attacks were made, however, by the G.I.P But it was to no purpose. C. Murzello scored again for the Young Sports side and the G.I.P. failed entirely to get a grip on the game which ended finally in a poor finish, in favour of Young Sports by 4 goals to nil.

A TAME AFFAIR

The hockey match between, Mackinnon Mackenzie and the St. Mary's Old boys played at the Association grounds proved only one-sided, and the former was throughout on the defensive. Mackinnon team lost the match by 6 clear goals though they made a fight of it to the end and were unlucky not to have scored even once.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY

The annual gathering and the prize distribution ceremony of the Adult Primary Night School, Girgaon, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 p. m. (S. T.) in the League's Head Office Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Mr. R. V. Parulekar will preside.

B. P. Hard Court Championships

India's Ranked Players To Fight For Men's Singles Title

MEHTA PLAYS SPARKLING TENNIS

Miss L. Row Out Of Mixed Doubles

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Saturday's programme, according to which as many as five semi-finals were to be decided attracted a large number of local tennis fans to the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana courts last evening, the galleries being literally packed when E. Pudumji entered Court No. 1 to take his stand against India's No. 5.

"JIMMY'S" BRILLIANT DISPLAY

What was expected to be a close struggle turned out to be a completely one-sided affair. Mehta playing at the top of his form gave his opponent no quarter, outclassing him in all departments of the game. Considering the indifferent form displayed by him in the earlier rounds, "Jimmy's" game, was indeed a revelation and must have gone a long way to restore the former Nagpur player's confidence. He now enters the courts to-morrow Strongly tipped for the Singles title.

Pudumji opened promisingly enough, and serving and driving in fine style annexed the first game rather easily. Helped by a double fault he further went on to establish a lead in the second game also, but Mehta soon warmed up, and serving powerfully drew level. (1-1). The third game saw the Poona lad falling away under pressure of a series of stinging cross court drives—and from now on except for an occasional rally by his opponent Mehta was complete master of the situation. Using his effective service to great advantage he forced his opponent to make a number of weak returns from the base-line which he either intercepted cleverly at the net. or turned them into brilliant access down the side-line. Absolutely non-plussed Pudumji tried to make the best of a hopeless situation, and frequently won applause by his efforts to retrieve his opponent's forceful and cleverly-placed strokes, and though he lost in straight sets it was only to a far superior player.

AZIM'S UNCONVINCING DISPLAY

Playing mostly to the galleries the champion of three years before, did not cover himself with glory in his encounter with a comparatively mediocre opponent. To Bhagat's credit, however, it must be said that he fought every inch of the way, and did some brilliant work from the baseline. Considering the reckless manner in which his opponent was throughout playing, it is really surprising that the local youngster did not at least knock off a set. Azim has a bad habit of making too many futile excursions to the net, where he is always a helpless failure. He must realise that he is first and last a ground-stroke player, and it is only by paying more attention to this department that he can hope to make any headway against a first-rater. If his rout by N. Krishnaswami, some years back, in the All-India Championships at Allahabad, hasn't taught him this lesson, he ought to learn it now, before it's too late and staleness begins to creep in

Of the other matches only the mixed doubles encounter between Miss L. Row and M. Kaul and Miss P. G. Dinshaw and A. C Pereira deserves mention if only for Pereira's good work at the net. Though the better combination won, such an easy victory was hardly expected.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Men's Singles (Semi-Finals)

J. M. Mehta beat E. Pudumji 6-2, 6-4.

S. A. Azim beat G. D. Bhagat 6-2, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles (Semi-Final)

Miss P. G. Dinshaw and A. C. Pereira beat Miss L. Row and M Kaul 7-5, 7-5.

Women's Doubles (Semi-Finals)

Miss P. G. Dinshaw and Miss T. Dias beat Miss F. F. S. Talyarkhan and Miss M. R. Kavasji 6-4, 6-1.

Mrs. R. G. Genge and Mrs. R. Johnstone w.o. Miss L. Row and partner.

Men's Doubles (Semi-Final)

J. M. Mehta and R. F. Vakharia beat M. D. Petit and H. N. Contractor 7-5, 6-0.

It should be noted that the rate of admission has been increased to Rs. 1|2|- for the remaining matches to be played in the tournament

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME

COURT NO. 1 at 4 p.m.

Men's Singles Final

S. A. Azim v. J. M. Mehta followed by

Men's Doubles Final

E. Pudumji and P. Wells v. J. M. Mehta and R. F. Vakharia.

COURT NO. 2 at 4 p.m.

Ladies Singles Final

Miss L. Row v. Miss P. G. Dinshaw.

COURT NO. 3 at 3 p.m.

Professional's Singles (Semi-Final)

Kaltimoni (P. J. Hindu Gymkhana) v. Sarju Prasad (Bombay Gymkhana).

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME

COURT NO. 1 at 4 p.m.

Mixed Doubles (Semi-Final)

Miss F. F. S. Talyarkhan and J. M. Mehta v. Miss M. R. Kavasji and S. A. Azim (A) followed by

Mixed Doubles Finals

Winners of "A" v. Miss P. G. Dinshaw and A. C. Pereira.

COURT NO. 2 at 4 p.m.

Women's Doubles Final

Mrs. G. R. Genge and Mrs. R. Johnstone v. Miss P. G. Dinshaw and Miss T. Dias

Professional Singles Final

Sahebdin (Govt. House Club) v. Winner Kaltimoni (P. J. Hindu Gymkhana) or Sarju Prasad (Bombay Gymkhana).

LAUREL AND HARDY AT THE PALACE

Beautiful settings, picturesque costumes and tuneful melodies provide a rich and varied background for antics of Laurel and Hardy in their extravaganza, "Swiss Miss," which is revived at the Palace this week. The Alpine setting allows for the introduction of many novelties of entertainment such as folk dancing, yodeling and bell-ringing.

EXTRA MORNING SHOW

This (Sunday) morning The Palace will exhibit "Elephant Boy" that picture starring the wonder boy actor from India. Sabu, whose brilliant performance in this picture had elevated him to the topmost rank among screen personalities.

TRAM PASSENGER SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

Jacob D'Souza (60) who was knocked down by a tram car and badly injured on Wednesday last was being treated in the G.T. Hospital where he expired this evening.

Cultural Heritage Of India

"I dare say that not for the sake of false economy should India sacrifice the source of knowledge as regards her past cultural heritage. Trained archaeologists should explore the treasures of India's past and arrange the materials in scientific and intelligible shape.

Independence and unity for which politicians are striving hard, will not be real unless the man-in-the-street is made to understand the history of what India had been in the past."

This view was expressed by Sir Leonard Woolley, the well-known archaeologist, in the course of his lecture on "The Cultural Heritage of India," delivered at the School of Economics and Sociology, on Friday evening, when Mr. V. N. Chandravarkar presided.

Sir Leonard said that the scientific development of Indian archaeology was very important at present. In his opinion the teaching of the history of the past civilisation and culture was far more important than political history. The latter only served to awaken religious feuds, political warfare and persecutions and racial animosity.

The work of the archaeologist was to dig out the remains of the past such as house wreckage and implements which would yield a wealth of information as regards the material life of the period to which they belonged. Such archaeological exploration would help India to obtain records dealing with the isolated periods of civilisation and would make possible the understanding of the continuous process of Indian cultural development.

The Speaker concluded, "Devoid of the knowledge of the past, one cannot appreciate the present and shape the future properly. It is only the teaching of the cultural history of India that will make possible the spiritual union between different racial elements that inhabit the country."

SUB-BROKER'S DEATH IN HOSPITAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Chotalal Narsidas (38) a sub-broker in the Bombay Share Bazar, residing in Bharucha Building, Popatwadi, it is alleged, swallowed poison (a compound of Iodine), this evening.

He was removed to G. T. Hospital in an unconscious condition, where he died.

SAREES
AND
SILKS
Weddings, Dances, Races, At Homes..... the Season is in full swing! Are you prepared? Have you a collection of sarees befitting these occasions? We have the very newest in Silk Sarees and borders. Each a stylish creation, yet modestly priced. Beautiful Blouses made by expert tailors. Just give a trial.
PHOOMULL BROS. (INDIA)
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RAJKOT AUTHORITIES CLIMB DOWN

Maniben Allowed To Rejoin Kasturba

THREAT OF MASS HUNGER-STRIKE TELLS

Porbandar Dewan Opens Peace Parleys With Sardar

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RAJKOT: FEB. 11.

DRAMATIC AND SENSATIONAL CHANGES HAVE HAPPENED, APROPOS THE KASTURBA-MANIBEN SEPARATION EPISODE.

THE VERY DAY SEPARATION WAS EFFECTED, MANIBEN WENT ON HUNGER-STRIKE IN RAJKOT JAIL AS PROTEST. IMMEDIATELY, OTHER COMRADES ALSO DECIDED TO JOIN. NEWS SOMEHOW CREPT OUT CAUSING STIR AMONG PUBLIC.

The authorities had apparently set afloat a rumour that Kasturba was to be removed to a better place, probably Sardars Darbargadh, which, however is well-known for malaria.

Frightened by the serious consequences of mass hunger-strike, the authorities are said to have again transferred Maniben to Sanosara to rejoin Kasturba, and all now have given up hunger-strike.

It is also given out that both are to be removed to another place.

DARBARGADH PICKETING WAS RESUMED IN RIGHT EARNEST. 33RD DICTATOR, MR. POPATLAL MODI, WAS ARRESTED AT THE TOWN STATION THIS MORNING, WHILE RECEIVING THE KARACHI BATCH OF SATYAGRAHIS. OTHER BATCHES FROM AMRELI AND JAMNAGAR ALSO ARRIVED.

DARBAR SAHEB SEEKS ORDERS TO MARCH

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here this morning from Bombay and was received on the platform by local workers. After his arrival he entered into deep conversation with Darbar Saheb Gopaldas concerning, the situation in Limbdi. It is understood that Darbar Saheb sought the permission of Sardar Patel to launch direct action struggle in Limbdi State. It is believed that Limbdi Praja Mandal will launch satyagraha after the Praja Parishad session.

A number of deputations from different States have arrived here to seek the advice of Sardar Patel.

It is understood that the Sardar has advised local workers. Not to make black flag demonstrations against the princes when they arrive here to take part in the marriage ceremony of Seth Chimanlal's son as they do not entertain any personal enmity against the princes Mr. Anantrao Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar; is expected to meet the Sardar.

PATWARI'S MISSION.

Mr. Ranchhoddas Patwari the Divan of Porbandar met, Sardar Patel at Dr. Kanuga's bungalow. It is reliably understood that both had prolonged talks on ways an amicable settlement of the Rajkot tangle. Mr. Patwari explained the Rajkot situation for an hour and requested the Sardar to reach a settlement at the earliest opportunity. It is believed that Mr. Patwari has specially come on a peace mission. He wields great influence among both parties, namely, the authorities and the subjects. The Sardar gave a patient hearing to Mr. Patwari.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY'S HEALTH

The following is the official report of the Health conditions of Bombay for the week ending February 4:—

The provincial cholera figures for the week were 111 attacks and 46 deaths against 52-21 in the previous week in addition to 30 cases and 16 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week. These cases were from Ahmednagar District (74 cases and 24 deaths against 1611 in addition to 8 cases and 5 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week); Sholapur (31-20 against 26-8 in addition to 20 cases and 8 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week); Nasik (4-2 against 1-0) and Bijapur (2-0 against Nil in addition to 1 case and 1 death of the last week which were reported during this week).

PLAGUE

Ten cases and 5 deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 3-5 in the previous week in addition to 6 cases and 3 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week. These cases were from Satara District (7 cases against 0-2). Kanara (2-2 against 1-0 in addition to 1 case of the last week which was reported during this week); Belgaum (1-2 against Nil in addition to 5 cases and 3 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week); and Dharwar (1 death against 2-3)

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures, by districts, for the week are:—East Khandesh 92-11; Nasik 54-8; Satara 45-2; Ahmednagar 21-2; Poona 18-3; Surat 14-4; Ratnagiri 12-0; Thana 5-2; Kolaba 5-0; Bombay City 4-3; Sholapur 4-1; Broach 3-2; and Ahmedabad 1-0; Total 278 attacks and 38 deaths against 332-36 in the previous week in addition to 122 cases and 11 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week. Vaccination of children and revaccination of adults is being vigorously pushed on in the affected areas.

Maniben Gives Up Hunger-strike

Demand Conceded: Housed In Bagicha Palace With Kasturba And Mridulaben

RAJKOT, February 11.

Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, has given up her hunger-strike following the satisfaction of her demand that she must be housed along with Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi, Miss Patel and Miss Mridulaben are now housed in Bagicha Palace in Tramba village, three miles from Rajkot.

KASTURBA EXAMINED

The medical officer examined Mrs. Gandhi, to-day. A nurse is in attendance on her. Mr. Virawala, Mr. Valerawala, and a few relatives of Mrs. Gandhi interviewed her to-day. Mrs. Gandhi is reported to be getting over her recent illness.

MRS. DHABERBHAI ARRESTED

The Darbargad picketing resulted in 20 arrests to-day, while five people including Mrs. Dhaberbhai (the 33rd Dictator) were arrested at a meeting.

ARREST OF VOLUNTEERS

The police have arrested a batch of seven volunteers from Karachi with one local volunteer. The State has begun to enrol a number of male and women police to deal with women volunteers. Ten men and one woman courted arrest to-day at Durbargadh picketing.—A.P.

JAMNADAS GANDHI INTERVIEWS KASTURBA

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Feb. 11.

Sjt. Jamnadas Gandhi who arrived from Bombay today had two hours' interview with Kasturba and Maniben.

DURBAR DENIES ALLEGATIONS

RAJKOT, Feb. 11.

The Durbar authorities issued a communique to-day denying the allegations made in the press regarding the police treatment of the Satyagrahis.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD BYE-ELECTION

Sjt. T. U. Mehta's Candidature Accepted

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Parliamentary Sub-Committee and President of the Gujarat Provincial Parliamentary Committee, has accepted the candidature of Mr. Trikamlal Ugarchand Mehta for the bye-election to the Bombay Assembly from the Urban Constituency of the City of Ahmedabad in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Balvantrai Thakore.

Mr. Mehta was a prominent lawyer of Ahmedabad before he gave up his practice in 1930.—A.P.

CONGRESS MEMBERS OF CORPORATION MEET

Constitution Committee Appointed

The newly elected Congress members of the Corporation met in 'camera' at the Congress House, on Saturday evening to draw up and adopt a constitution for the Party's bloc in the Corporation. Forty-eight out of 54 members elected on the Congress ticket attended the meeting, and Mr. Nagindas T. Master presided.

A Constitution Committee consisting of the following was appointed to draft the constitution and draw a programme based on the manifesto issued by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee before the civic elections:—

1. Sjt. Mathooradas Tricamjee (Chairman).
2. Sjt. S. K. Patil (Convener).
3. Sjt. M. R. Masani.
4. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.
5. Sjt. Mohanlal M. Desai.
6. Sjt. R. B. Raut.
7. Smt. Malinibai Sukthankar.

The Committee is expected to submit its report within a week when another meeting will be called.

Mr. Kishandas Maganlal Hargovindas, brother of the late Mr. Jamnadas Lallubhai, is one of the trustees who have given Rs. 1,10,000 towards the construction of the Jamnadas Lallubhai Memorial Museum in the G. S. Medical College compound, which was declared open by the Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder.

WHO WILL BE NEXT MAYOR?

It is understood that Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee is in the running for the leadership of the Congress bloc in the Corporation, and is, therefore, likely to be the next Mayor of Bombay if the existing tradition of choosing Mayors on the communal basis is done away with.

If, however, the old system is followed the chances are that the mantle of the Mayoralty may devolve on the shoulders of the young Parsi Congressman, Mr. M. R. Masani, as this year it is the turn of the Parsi community.

LONDON.—It is announced King's Counsel, J. D. Cassels and Hugh Imbert Hallett have been appointed Judges of the Kings Bench.

A Page From Jaipur Fight For Freedom

Interesting Correspondence With Prime Minister

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

The reader should know the distinction between the Jaipur struggle and the Rajkot one.

The Rajkot struggle is frankly for responsible government within the State and is now for redeeming the Ruler's promise to his people. Every man and woman of Rajkot, if they have any stuff in them, will be reduced to dust in resisting the dishonourable conduct of the British Resident.

The Jaipur struggle is on a very small and narrow issue. The one political association of Jaipur has been virtually declared illegal for the offence of pleading for responsible government, and its President, himself a resident of Jaipur, has been put under a ban. The civil disobedience struggle will cease, the moment the bans are lifted and the right of free association, holding public meetings, etc., is conceded. But here again the British lion has opened out his big claws. The British Prime Minister of Jaipur had a chat with Barrister Chudgar, legal adviser of the Rao Rana of Sikar. He reported to Seth Jamnalalji the following purport of the talk:

"I understand it my duty to inform you that during my interview with Sir Beauchamp St. John, Prime Minister of Jaipur, in connection with Sikar affairs on the 9th inst., (January), at about 11 a.m., at his bungalow Natanika Bagh, I had some discussion with him regarding the Jaipur situation. The following is the substance of the discussion:

I told Sir Beauchamp that the ban against your entry into Jaipur State territories came as a painful surprise to millions of people all over India, particularly because you are well-known to be a man of peace and your mission was to supervise and direct famine relief activities in the famine-stricken parts of Jaipur State. To this Sir Beauchamp replied that he agreed that you are a man of peace, but you and your men's visit, he thought, would bring you and your men in contact with the masses in the famine-stricken areas, and this he did not like for obvious political reasons. I told him that you cannot be expected to submit to the order for an indefinite period, and that it would be better in the interests of the State and the people, in view of the statement you have published in the press after you had been served with the order, if the order were recalled so that unnecessary trouble may be avoided. He was adamant, and he said that he was prepared to meet any situation that might arise if you disobeyed the order. He said that the Congressmen are out for a revolution by means of a non-violent struggle. But non-violence, he said, was a force as powerful or perhaps more powerful than violence. He further said Indians were playing upon the humane instincts in the English race, but if there was Japan or Herr Hitler instead of the English in India, we could not have succeeded so well with our non-violence.

He then said that it was his considered opinion that non-violence, however strict, must be met by violence, and his reply to the non-violent movement in Jaipur would be the 'machine-gun'. I pointed out to him that all Englishmen were not of his way of thinking and even the English race as such would not agree with him. He said, 'That may or may not be so', but personally he was of the opinion that there was no difference between non-violence and violence, and that there would be nothing wrong in using violence against non-violence.

If you or Mahatmaji desire to make use of this statement, I have no objection".

I considered this to be so startling that I referred it to the Prime Minister in the following letter (18-1-39):

"My first thought was to publish the accompanying letter purporting to describe your attitude with regard to the ban on Seth Jamnalalji's entry into Jaipur State. But on second thought I felt that my purpose would be better served by sending you a copy of Shri Chudgar's letter and inviting your opinion on it. My purpose is to promote harmony between the Princes and the people and between English officials and the people who are obliged in one way or the other to come in contact with them, to secure justice wherever possible by friendly negotiation. And now that I have felt the necessity of writing to you, whatever may be your opinion on Shri Chudgar's letter, I would like to suggest to you that the bans upon Seth Jamnalalji and his organization might be removed without endangering the peace of Jaipur State. Indeed, I feel that peace is certainly endangered by the bans."

The Prime Minister replied as follows (20-1-39):

"I write to acknowledge your kind letter of the 18th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Chudgar to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Your hesitation in publishing it before you had ascertained the correctness of its contents was a wise step, which I personally much appreciate, as I am now able to inform you that its description of my views is completely erroneous. I am unable to understand how Mr. Chudgar so misunderstood me, as I may say that this incident confirms me in my hesitation to grant any such interviews in future.

SIR G. H. HIDAYATULLAH IN SIND CABINET

To Be Sworn In As Minister In Charge Of Law And Order?

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

The "United Press" definitely learns that Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, ex-Premier, will be appointed and sworn in as a Minister during next week. He will be placed in charge of the Law and Order portfolio.

With the inclusion of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah as the sixth Minister, the expansion of the Sind Cabinet will be complete.

The Governor is returning to Karachi on February 15 completing his cold weather tour.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Haider Husain and his Orchestra: Sagar. 8-10 Deolibai. 8-30 Mohammad Shafi. 8-45 Surbahar Recital. 8-55 R. D. Joshi. 9-15 Shankrabai. 9-30 For Young Listeners. 12-0 Records. 1-0 p.m. Classical Concert. 2-0 Sunday At 2'. 6-0 Haider Husain and his Orchestra: Bhimpalasi. 6-10 Mohammad Shafi. 6-30 Deolibai. 6-45 Shankrabai. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 A Bed-Time Story, by L. S. Verma. 8-10 R. D. Joshi. 8-30 Deolibai. 8-45 Mohammad Shafi. 9-0 Shankrabai. 9-50 Instrumental and Vocal Concert.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. to 10-0 As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

12-0 noon to 2-15 p.m. As in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. As in Delhi I. 6-10 Shankrabai. 6-30 Surbahar Solo. 6-40 R. D. Joshi. 7-0 Deolibai. 7-20 Gat Tora on the Tabla, by M. R. Gokhale. 7-30 Mohammad Shafi. 7-45 Shankrabai. 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 New Books: Science by K. B. Mian Afzal Husain. (Relayed from Lahore). 10-5 Bazm-I-Sarod.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. to 10-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-15 p.m. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. to 7-0 As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Records. 12-0 noon The AIR Quartet. 12-10 p.m. Jaffar Qawwal. 12-20 With Beenkars. 12-30 Aftab-I-Musiqi Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 1-0 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour, by Bombay Khan. 6-0 Tarabai of Gadag. 6-30 Instrumental Duets. 6-40 Jaffar Qawwal. 6-55 Readings from Gujarati Books, by an AIR Artist. 7-0 Marathi Bhavgeets Azambai. 7-20 Garba Dhun. 7-25 Jaffar Qawwal. 7-35 Tarabai of Gadag. 8-0 Bandivlichya Mastarani. 8-15 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-25 Tarabai of Gadag. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Week in Sport, by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 New Books: Science by K. B. Mian Afzal Husain. (Relayed from Lahore). 10-0 Aftab-I-Musiqi Ustad Faiyaz Khan of Baroda. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. to 9-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 to 11-0 As in Bombay I. 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

370 metres (810 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. Ali Husain and patry. 8-45 Ashalata. 9-10 Jatadhar Pyne. 8-30 Ali Hossain and party. 9-40 Harimati. 10-5 Music lesson. 10-45 Stage and screen. 11-6 Duo Lili Krauss: Pianoforte and Simon Goldberg: violin. 11-30 vocal selections.

12-0 noon Selections from shows 6-0 Church Service from St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta. 7-20 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya. 7-40 Anima Mukherjee. 8-0 Binapani Mukherjee II. 9-0 The Calcutta symphony orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 to 12-30 As in Calcutta 1

61.98 metres (4,530 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-30 Gramophone records.

7-20 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 Chandra sisters of Conjeevaram: vocal duets. 5-45 Kummis. 6-0 A. K. Subbaiyer & A. S. Kuppuswami Iyer of Anayampatti: double Jaltarang. 6-30 M. S. Mohanambal: vocal. 7-15 Namakaranam (Telugu). 7-25 A. K. Subbaiyer & A. S. Kuppuswami Iyer of Anayampatti: double Jaltarang. 8-0 M. S. Mohanambal: vocal. 8-30 T. Guru Rajappa of Mysore violin. 9-20 Speaking Dust, S. Krishnaswami Iyengar. 9-35 T. Guru Rajappa of Mysore violin.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920) kc/s)

5-0 to 9-35 to As in Madras I. 9-35 Concerto in a minor Op. 54: Schumanu. 10-4 Records. 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

9-0 a.m. Indian Music.

5-0 p.m. With villagers. 6-10 Sirajuddin Qawwal. 6-30 Shamshad Begam. 6-50 Inayat Husain. 7-10 Sirajuddin Qawwal. 7-30 Jafar and Ummat. 7-35 Sirajuddin Qawwal. 7-45 Oral ordeals 8-0 Shamshad Begam. 8-30 Sirajuddin Qawwal. 6-40 Inayat Husain 8-55 Shamshad Begam. 9-45 Vocal variety.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

10-5 Lalit on the violin. 10-15 classical Music. 10-35 Umra Zia Begam. 10-55 Shudh Todi on the sitar. 11-10 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 6-10 Umra Zia Begam. 6-30 For countryside. 7-15 Film hits. 7-35 Violin recital. 7-55 Vidya Seth (Amatour). 8-5 Eman Alap on the surbahar. 8-2 Umra Zia Begam. 1-40 Alap Jaijaitwanti. on the violin. 8-55 Vidya Seth (Amateur). 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 New books: Science by K. B. Mian Afzal Husain. 10-5 Musical montage. 10-30 Violin recital. 10-40 Classical music.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p. m. Cards on the table. 7-50 Orchestral Hour. 8-40 Religious Service. 9-30 Sunday News.

FLY TO

KATHIAWAR, POONA & KOLHAPUR

LEAVE LATER
ARRIVE SOONER
STAY LONGER

FOR PARTICULARS:- PHONE 27547.

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA
BRABOURNE STADIUM, FORT

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT DOWN

Wallace's Suggestion Creates Better Influence

BEAR COVERING IN SILVER

BOMBAY, February 11.

NEW YORK COTTON

Mr. Wallace's suggestion that any legislation passed should apply to 1940 crop created better feeling in the market. Operations, however, were restrained as traders generally awaited news from Washington.

BULLION

Owing to bear covering spot silver price improved by 3|16d. but forward gained only 1|16d.

Gold price was fixed somewhat higher at £7-8-5.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

	New York, Feb 11
Previous closing	7.72
To-day's opening	7.72
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	7.71
Difference	—01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

	Liverpool, Feb 11
Previous closing	4.70
To-day's opening	4.72
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	4.71
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 152-8
July August	Rs. 154-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 11

The New York cotton displayed better sentiment following Wallace's suggestion that any legislation passed should apply to 1940 crop but the absence of any constructive developments restrained operations. Traders generally awaiting news from Washington.

The trading in July began at 7.72 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. Prices continued steady on scattered trade support but the general enquiry was very much limited with transactions otherwise colourless. Subsequently, the trading was quiet and uninteresting with July closing at 7.71.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Feb 11

Locally, Broach April/May opened at Rs. 152-10. The price somewhat improved to Rs. 152-12 but again closed a shade lower at Rs. 152-8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 11

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.41/8.40) 8.40/8.40
May (8.06/8.05) 8.03/8.02
July (7.76/7.75) 7.73/7.72

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 11

American March (4.72) 4.71
American May (4.68) 4.67
Egyptian March (6.66) 6.66
Egyptian May (6.71) 6.71

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Feb 11

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe (1-5 1/4) 1-5 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-6 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£24 value) £23 13/16 paid and others
Dunlop February (£27 1/2) £27 1/2
Lightning February (£25 1/2) £25 1/2

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Feb 11
Previous closing	4.68 5/8
To-day's opening	4.68 5/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Feb 11
Previous closing	4.68.65
To-day's opening	4.68.62
To-day's closing	4.68.59

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Feb 11
Previous closing	177.01
To-day's opening	177.01
To-day's closing	176.94

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 11

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.87 and continued to move within narrow margin.

Franc opened at 177.01 and remained steady with little variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.223) 13.217
New York on Bombay (35.04) 35.03
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 1/8
London on Milan (89.10) 89.05
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/16 nominal) 0-8 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-3 1/2) £7-8-5
Silver (20 3/16d.) 20 3/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16 value) 7 3/4 value
Forward April June (7 11/16 paid and buyers) 7 13/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay February March (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

METALS

London, Feb 10

Tin (£215 buyers £215 1/4 sellers. Very steady) £214 1/2 buyers £214 3/4 sellers. Dull.
Lead (£14 1/4 buyers £14 3/8 sellers. Steady) £14 1/4 buyers £14 5/16 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/4 to £48 3/4) £47 1/4 to £48 1/4
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 11

General Motors (unquoted) dol 48 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/8) dol 28 5/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 57 1/2) dol 58 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Feb 11

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Bear covering. Small business. Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

	London, Feb 11
Spot	(20 3/16d) 20 3/8d+3/16
Forward	(19 3/4d) 19 13/16d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 11

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-3 1/2) £7-8-5

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

	Bombay, Feb 11
Silver ready	52 13 0
Silver Fagan	52 9 0
Silver Chaitar	52 5 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 0 3
Gold Fagan	37 1 0
Gold Chaitar	37 1 9
Sovereign	23 11 6

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 11

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 96/8 at 2 p.m.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Feb 11
Wheat May	3 11 0
Wheat September	3 10 6
Linseed May	5 5 6
Linseed September	5 7 9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 11

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with New May quoting at 53d. The market was quiet and devoid of any activity following colourless overseas cables with business confining to stray lots.

Liverpool Wheat Closing Quotations

London, Feb 11

Liverpool wheat market closed with March quoting at 54 3/4d.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 10.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dol.
American Power and Lt. 5 p.c. Pfd A	39
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	64
Int. Tel and Tel (Foreign)	9
Amr. Tel. and Tel.	156 1/4
Western Union Telg	20 3/4
New York Central	18
Union Pacific	96
Amrex Corporation	25 1/4
Texas Corporation	44
Union Carbon and Carbide	83 1/8
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	59
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	83
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel and Tel 1961	108
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	86
United States Steel	58 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	68
Ludlum Steel	22
Republic Steel	20 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	51 1/4
General Motor	47 7/8
General Electric	40 1/4
Consolidated Oil	8 3/8
Phillips Petroleum	39
Socony	12 5/8
Chase National Bank	30 3/4
National City Bank	24
Harbisson Walker Pref.	30
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	98
Consolidated Mining and S. of Canada	54

Turnover 440,000 shares. Quiet but firm market. U. S. Steel corporation shipped in January 789,000 tons of finished products

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb. 10.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Feb/Mar sellers	21/4 1/8
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian Feb. sellers	23/6

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Scarcity Of Treasury Bills

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 11

On the money market, despite withdrawals for taxation purposes, clearing banks were finding difficulty in employing large resources. Recent scarcity of treasury bills was offset by increased circulation of bank bills. Although this step is in the right direction it fails to satisfy discount brokers whose means of livelihood depend mainly on a good supply of treasury bills. While market obtained slightly higher percentage quota of this week's treasury tender this was marred by further setback in average allotment rate which was only just over half per cent.

Wall Street closed steadier.

CALCUTTA SHARES RULE STEADY

CALCUTTA, Feb 11

Jutes ruled steadier again in sympathy with better Jute and Hessian and fair turnover was put through at advancing rates.

Coals revealed no fresh feature only nominal business took place. Teas not much interested. Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative stocks are turn better on good buying support.

Among other industrials Humayan Properties of all their issues were in strong request and recorded sharp advances over their last quotations. Government securities quiet but steady.

Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper Rs. 96/10; five per cent loan 1945/55 Rs. 114/2.

Banks: Imperial fully paid Rs. 1520; Conty Rs. 372 small lot; Reserve Bank Rs. 111/8;

Railway: Hoshiarpur Doab Rs. 101.

Coals: Bengal Giridih Rs. 2/12; Burrakur Rs. 14; Bhalgora Rs. 4/4; Burra Dhemo Rs. 3/7; Jainty Central Rs. 1/12; Pench Valley Rs. 32/8.

Jutes: Anglo India Rs. 357; Auckland Rs. 195; Budge Budge Rs. 288/8; Barnagore Rs. 164; Bally Rs. 207 small lot; Chitavalsah Rs. 14/8; Cheviot Rs. 182; Clive Rs. 29/3; Dalhousie Rs. 355; Fort William Rs. 259/8 small lot; Gourepore Rs. 594; Hukumchand Rs. 7/15; Howrah Rs. 58/3; India Rs. 325/8; Kamarhatty Rs. 541; Lansdowne Rs. 176; Megna Rs. 28; Nuddea Rs. 48/8 small lot; National Rs. 24/8; New Central Rs. 318; Orient Rs. 193; Presidency Rs. 4/3; Reliance Rs. 66 and Standard Rs. 288.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn Rs. 6 C div; Indian Copper Rs. 2/1; Dalmia Cement pref Rs. 94 ex div; Benares Electric Rs. 13 small lot; Arthur Butler Rs. 7/12; Indian Galvanizing Rs. 19 small lot; Kumardhubi Eng ord Rs. 2 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel Rs. 29/2; Steel Corpn Rs. 11/6; Delhi Flour Rs. 8/14 ct; Concord of India Insurance Rs. 5 prem; Bur Corpn ord Rs. 3; Dunlop Rubber ord Rs. 16/2; Orient Paper ord Rs. 7; Mysore Paper Rs. 10; Humayan Property ord Rs. 8/4; pref Rs. 9/4 c div; defd Rs. 1/6; Assam Saws as. 12; Carew and Co Rs. 11 small odd lot; Cawnpore Rs. 17; Champaran Rs. 11/12 small odd lot; Murree Brewery Rs. 10/12.

Teas: Bishnauth Rs. 22/10; Hasimara Rs. 36/12.—A. P.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 10.

March	£10-7-6.
April	£10-8-9.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

March	55d.
May	55 3/4d.
March New	51 5/8d.
May New	53 1/8d.
July New	54 5/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 10.

May	dol 0.67 1/2.
July	dol 0.67 1/2.
September	dol 0.68 1/4.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-10-0.
Shipment March Rs. 5-9-0.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-9-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-10-0.
Kesar Rs. 15-9-0.
Saraya Rs. 15-8-0
Java Spot F 6.05.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 152/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 153 on short covering and scattered buying. The tone of the market was very steady and in view of cheapness of over cotton we look for increased export demand.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points and later was 2 points up. In the local market Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 152-10-0 and the market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/May	..... Rs.	152	10	0
Broach J/A.	.....	154	6	0
Oomra March	.....	140	2	0
Oomra May	.....	140	8	0
Bengal March	.....	116	6	0
Bengal May	.....	116	14	0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

GIZA 1.—	
Spot	..... 7.02—6.
March	..... 6.64+5.
May	..... 6.69+5.
Giza No. 2.—	
March	..... 6.75+5.
May	..... 6.85+5.
July	..... 6.91+5.
October	..... 6.97+5.
November	..... 6.97+5.
January	..... 6.95+5.
UPPERS—	
Spot	..... 5.90+1.
March	..... 5.77+4.
May	..... 5.84+4.
July	..... 5.89+4.
October	..... 5.80+3.
November	..... 5.80+3.
January	..... 5.82+3.

Alexandria Cotton

SAKEL—	
March	..... 12.28+5.
May	..... 12.48+4.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	..... 9.87—2.
April	..... 10.05—0.
June	..... 10.15+1.
October	..... 10.01+1.
GIZA—	
March	..... 12.04+8.
May	..... 12.28+7.
July	..... 12.42+4.
November	..... 12.48+4.

HOLIDAY IN N. Y. COTTON

The New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Monday the 13th inst. being "Washington's Birthday".

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-3 1/2. London Paris exchange rate was unchanged at 177.01 and dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 5/8. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 20 3/16d. for spot and forward declined 1/8d. to 19 3/4d. speculators sold. Stock of silver in London is estimated 3,000,000 ounces. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0/8. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-12-0 London Bombay spot parity is Rs. 53-3-9 and forward is Rs. 52-2-6. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

GOLD

Ready	.....	37	0	9
Fagan	.....	37	1	0
Fagan Tejimandi	.....	0	2	6
Chaitra	.....	37	1	3
Chaitra Tejimandi	.....	0	4	3

SILVER

Ready	.....	52	8	0
Fagan	.....	52	5	0
Fagan Tejimandi	.....	0	8	6
Chaitra	.....	52	3	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	.....	0	14	6

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 10.

Spot	..... 20 3/16
Forward	..... 19 3/4

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 10.

Gold bars fine per oz £7-8-3 1/2

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGES

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s —				
February	.....	98	0	0
April	.....	97	0	0
June	.....	97	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—				
February	.....	107	0	0
April	.....	107	0	0
June	.....	107	8	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—				
February	.....	143	0	0
April	.....	142	0	0
June	.....	142	0	0
Yarn No. 40s.—				
February	.....	218	0	0
April	.....	218	0	0
June	.....	218	0	0

Small Improvement In Share Bazar

COTTON MILL SHARES IN DEMAND

Associated Cements To Be On London Exchange!

BOMBAY: FEB. 11.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quiet with a limited turnover and U. S. Steel shares closed at a rise of dol. 1/4.

The local Market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover and in the absence of any selling prices gained few points.

The political situation in this country is causing anxiety and Operators prefer to await further developments. Thus the steady tone exhibited by the market does not indicate return of confidence.

Cotton Mill shares also ruled steady with a moderate enquiry and some Bulls are looking for a substantial dividend of Rs. 50 on Bombay Dyeings.

It is said that some one is at work to put Associated Cement shares on the list of the London Stock Exchange, and if these shares find place in London Market naturally there will be increased demand.

The market will remain closed on Monday for "Valan", while Wall-Street will remain closed being "Washington Birthday"

The market will face the Bombay Government Budget next week while at the end of the month the Budget of the Central Government will be released. During this period the market will be influenced by rumours and expectations of proposals. The political situation which is also an additional uncertain factor, will show to take some definite turn and the Share Market will be restored to normal state in tune with industrial outlook.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY Feb. 11.

100	Ahmd. Advance	416	4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	881	4
100	CENTURY	238	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	229	0
100	COLABA	137	8
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	320	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	3
100	Finlay	113	0
100	GOKAK	140	0
1.000	Hindustan	1.705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	105	0
100	KOHINOOR	262	8
250	Laxmi	487	8
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	122	0
250	Model	51	8
50	MYSORE	89	0
200	NEW GREAT	230	0
100	Osmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	223	0
25	Sassoon Silk	70	0
1.000	Sholapur	3225	0
50	SIMPLEX	78	8
100	SWADESHI	217	8
100	Swan	106	8
500	Vishnu	1,187	8
1.000	Westerns	860	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	115	4
25-50	Central	32	14
500	Imperial	1510	0
125-500	Imp Conty.	366	14
50-100	India	144	8
100	Reserve Bank	111	12
5	Unions	5	14

CEMENTS

100	Associated	115	8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	685	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	13
20	Mercantile	52	8
15-75	New India	34	14
200	Oriental	4,200	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	4

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old	133	2
1,000	ANDHRA	1350	0
10	Ajmer	11	14
50	Bombay Tram	120	0
100	Bombay Suburban	145	4
10	Broach	9	12
100	Karachi	190	0
100	Poona	170	10
100	Surat	174	0
100	TATA HYDRO	144	0
1000	TATA POWERS	1225	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	957	8
100	C. Province	99	8
100	Dn Baramati	103	12
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	8
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Serajganj	104	0
500	Tapti Valley	741	8

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	6	0
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	1
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29	0
10	Shivrajpur	41	12
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1122	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Bombay Dyeing (870) 872 882 877 881
Century (235) 237 240 238 239 238/8
Central India (225) 226/8 228 229
Kohinoor (262) 264 262 263/8 262/8
New Great (230/8) 230 232 230
Simplex (75) 76/8 77/8 78/8
Swadeshi (214) 214 217 215 217/8
Associated Cement (115/4) 115 115/12 115/4 115/8
Andhra (1340) 1340 1350
Tram. Ord. 120/8) 120
Tata Hydro (144/8) 144/8 144
Tata Power (1223/12) 1225 1235 1227 1230 1225
T. Steel Dfd. (1110) 1112 1117 1115 1125 1120 1125 1115 1122/8
T. Steel Ord. (252) 251 253 254 251 254 252/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (154/12) 155
Bellapur (170) 171 172 174
B. Steam (214) 216
B. Burma (440/8) 441 440 442 441

75	TATA STEEL ORD	252	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	315	0
10	Air Services	9	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	174	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	840	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	216	0
125	B. BURMA	441	8
50	BOMBAY Conty.	149	6
8sh	B Petrol	3	9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79	0
100	In. BLEACHING	121	0
50	Ind Invest Trust	42	0
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	68	0
30	Premier Con	61-12	
15	Scindia	17	15
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	40	12

PREFERENCE

5	1/2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,455	0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram. (T.F.)	74	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	558	12
6¼	p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	108	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	147	8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1575	0
6	p. c. Tata Steel 1st	208	8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155	12
7	p.c. Vishnu	717	8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p. c. Andhra Valley	102	2
6	p.c Andhra Valley	105	8
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	51	14
7	p.c. Sholapur	80	8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	0

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 10.

T. T. London on:—

New York	..... 4.68.65
Paris	..... 177.01
Berlin	..... 11.68 1/4
Madrid	..... 100.00
Montreal	..... 4.70 15/16
Amsterdam	..... 8.70 7/8
Brussels	..... 27.78
Milan	..... 89.10
Berne	..... 20.68

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 11.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96/10
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan 98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101/12
3 per cent 1963/65 97/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55 104/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds 107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 117/10
5 per cent U P Bonds 98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 104/8

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1943/55 114/12
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T 109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 108/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb. 117/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129
6 per cent K P T 1956 129

Tone:—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 11.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to May
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/8
Bank's buying T T 284 1/8
Bank's buying D D 283 3/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,327
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 46 5/8
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/8
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.68.62 10th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 11th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 9/64 11th inst.
Java/London 8.68 1/2 11th inst.
London/Paris 177.01 10th inst.
London/Belgium 27.78 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.68 10th inst.
London/Berlin 11.68 1/4 10th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.40 7/8 10th inst.
London/New York 4.68.65 10th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.70 3/4 10th inst.
London/Italy 89.10 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-3 1/2 9th inst.
Gold £7-8-3 1/2 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 10th inst
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 10th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/May New York May Rs. 39 1/2.
Broach A/May Liverpool May Rs. 52 1/2
Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 32
Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 46 1/2
New York Liverpool Mar. Rs. 86 May Rs. 107, July Rs. 118, Oct. Rs. 134 and Dec. Rs. 134.

LONDON METALS

London, Feb. 10.

Copper	.....	£42	11	3
Lead	.....	£14	8	9
Spelter	.....	£13	15	0
Tin	.....	£213	0	0

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb. 10.

March ..... 6h. 1 1/2d.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : "Mein Kampf" In India

By N. J.

The predominant feeling that will be caused in the minds of most of us by the report that arrangements are being made for the translation of "Mein Kampf" the famous "Story" of Hitler—into all the principal Indian languages is one of amusement. There will be, also, admiration for the driving energy of the German Propagandists, who want to propagate their gospel even among a people, who are fit only to be slaves of the British—according to the Fuehrer himself. Of course such uncomplimentary references to Indians will be discreetly deleted from the Indian editions, which, it is said, will be sold at the nominal price of six annas. That there is a network of German propagandists in this country has been obvious long since, but the present move seems to be a departure from the usual methods of working behind the scenes.

◆ ◆ ◆

Nazi Bible

Readers of newspapers often come across the statistics supplied by the British and Foreign Bible Society regarding the sale of their publications. It is well known that the Holy Bible is the most widely distributed book in the whole world. The number of copies circulated every year runs almost into astronomical figures and there is hardly any language in the civilized and even in the uncivilized world in which the Bible is not translated.

Now Herr Hitler's "Mein Kampf" bids fair to compete with the Holy Bible in its circulation figures Within the last seven years nearly five million copies of the Fuehrer's autobiography have been sold in Germany alone. Before the Nazi accession of power the book belonged more or less to the curiosity class. But no sooner did Hitler come into power than it began to sell like the proverbial hot cakes. Within the first ten months of 1933 alone, when the National Socialist Party became the master of Germany, the sales of "Mein Kampf" shot up from 1,92,000 to 1,200,000. Since then it is asid that a new edition is being published every week to keep pace with the demand.

Honey-moon Reading

This popularity of "Mein Kampf"' need not, however, surprise anybody considering that it is looked upon as the New Bible of Nazi Germany. It is expected to find a place on the mantlepiece of every true German, along with the other and older family Bible, and indeed, it is being venerated as such.

In order to leave no excuse for the younger generation at any rate for not possessing a copy of the sacred book, it has been made obligatory for every German couple intending to get married to purchase a copy of "Mein Kampf" —this being, in fact, a condition precedent to the grant of a marriage certificate!

Possibly the Nazi Dictators expect the newly-weds to saturate themselves thoroughly with the philosophy of National Socialism during their honeymoon, so that the issue that might be born to them—of course, marriage 'a la' Nazi is solely meant for procreation!—would imbibe the lessons of the New Bible, while in the very womb!

The Nazis, thus, are profiting by the latest discoveries in the science of psycho-analysis and are creating a new race of Germans. Don't ask me, however, what would happen, as is very very likely, if the ardent honeymooners forget the existence of the book altogether, in their new-found bliss!

◆ ◆ ◆

Richest Author

Herr Adolph Hitler must be, therefore, easily the richest and most prosperous author living in the world today, for he is not understood as yet to have renounced his royalties on the book. Considering that it is being sold at a stiff price in spite of its huge sales, the Nazi chief must be indeed, making a pretty penny out of the proceeds. Dictatorship is not after all a bad job, especially when it is allied to authorship.

It is extremely significant, however, that all these sales are confied almost wholly to the Reich. "Mein Kampf" can by no means be called a best-seller in any other country of the world, though it is translated in a number of languages and a vigorous drive is undertaken to propagate the Nazi gospel through its distribution. America, which is considered the best market for all successful authors, has hardly taken kindly to the book. In Britain the first English edition of 5,000 copies at 18 s., was being sold upto the end of 1933, though since then a number of cheap editions have been published to cater to the public demand. All these facts do not constitute a tribute to the merits either of the book or its author.

◆ ◆ ◆

Misnomer

"Mein Kampf", which translated means "My Story", is, however, a misnomer for the Nazi Bible. The readers, who expected to get an insight into the life of the Fuehrer through his "Story" when it was first published found only disappointment awaiting them. There was little in the book which shed any new light upon Hitler's past and "My Story" was more successful for the things it left unsaid than for those it actually said.

The evasions, omissions and the various amendations, and amendments in the subsequent editions, especially in those meant for foreign consumption, however, by themselves give a revealing glimpse into the author's mind. A psycho-analytical study of the straw incidents described in the book as has been attempted by more than one writer is highly interesting and instructive. The Fuehrer obviously had forgotten that the first postulate of an autobiography is that it must be frank.

Turning from Hitler's life to his philosophy, the reader becomes aware of the same lack of explicitness on the author's past. There is no systematic argument, no reasoned conclusions. The main highlight of the Nazi Bible is, of course the hymn of hate against the Jews—The volume might have been more appropriately labelled "An Essay into Anti-Semitism". And in this it provides exactly an anti-thesis to the Christian Bible. But then it is too late in the day to discuss this aspect of Hitler's Story.

MICROBIAL MISCHIEF

(Continued form Page 17)

perforation in the third week. The numerable other complications were dealt with, with the prognosis and treatment in brief for the entire disease.

As a prophylaxis, notification, isolation, disinfection of the excreta, formites, etc., prophylactic vaccine, immunisation, boiling of water, milk, well-cooked food, prevention of flies, contamination, the faulty use of over-ripe fruits and decayed fish were the points referred to.

As for the prophylaxis of the contacts, clean, hygienic habits were the essential factors and Lord Zoroaster's teachings as depicted in the routinary performances of an Ideal Zoroastrian, proved even to-day His supremacy as the most cultured and highly philosophical benefactor of the universe.

SCOURGE OF WATER INFECTION

Proceeding the lecturer commented on the scourge of water-infection through bathing in the rivers, etc., where the religious-minded people bathe themselves with the sentiments of purifying their souls, in the Holy Ganges, wherein actually they contaminate the Holy Waters of the sacred river and contaminate their fellow-beings, thus doing more harm than good, as has been clearly proved by the oft-recurring epidemics of cholera, dysentery, typhoid, etc., at pilgrimages.

In connection with the problem of typhoid-carriers, the lecturer narrated the true story of Mary Malon of America, who being a typhoid-carrier herself, played havoc by spreading infection wherever she went, and ultimately became immortal in the history as "Typhoid Mary."

The gravity of infection in cases of meningitis and diphtheria and the immediate necessity of the serum treatment were the points particularly stressed upon.

The scourge of venereal disease in comparison to T.B. was then discussed, and Dr. Hakim opined that if an equal amount of interest was taken in the direction of alleviating and preventing the venereal infection by mental, moral and hygienic education of the people, much could undoubtedly be achieved to raise the standard of public health; as he firmly believed the astoundingly high percentage of the venereal sufferers with their shattered systems was the causative factor for other ailments to rush in. Hence, if the root-cause could be removed the branching effects could naturally be rooted out.

SLIDES SHOWN

The lecturer concluded his lecture after showing various interesting slides on the screen, one of which depicted a unique case of chronic leg ulcer of 18 years' duration, which had resisted every sort of known allopathic treatment by competent doctors even at well-conducted hospitals, but ultimately responded to his special technique of combined treatment of Unani and Ayurvedic with the usual Allopathic treatment—indeed, a marvellous achievement in Science of Medicine

He, therefore, earnestly appealed to his professional colleagues of Allopathic and other branches of medicine therapy, in the interests of public welfare, to co-operate with the Unani and Ayurvedic fraternity, quoting another solid proof of his illustrious father's (Pranacharya Rustomji Hakim) unique success, in curing a serious case of diabetic carbuncle of the late His Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior in 1915, when the medical faculties of India and abroad had failed to venture on a non-operative cure, which the Pranacharya successfully attained by his special non-operative technique.

SPORT JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

(Continued From Page 17)

mend this improper laying of their courts.

U. P.'s SUCCESS.

Now it stands to the shame of Bombay that it failed to make these All-India tournaments the success they deserved. Whatever the causes which may have contributed to the failure, it will give an easy handle to Allahabad to throw a jibe at us. "Bombay may ignore it, but the A.I.L.T.A. will have to go into the question seriously and take lessons from the past experience. It is their duty to see that mistakes committed in the last instance are not repeated in future.

As was expected, the Inter-Provincial Championships and the Singles title went to the United Provinces. In the absence of his strongest rival, S.L.R. Sawhney from the Punjab ranks, Ghaus Mahomed India's No. 1, had practically things in his own way. Still there were surprises galore. Fancy the player who was defeated in straight sets by the Young Bengal player, Dulip Bose, in the Inter-Provincial Tournament, reached the final round of the All-India Championships. And this player was T. K. Ramanathan of Madras who later on accounted for such a splendid bag as Y. R. Savur and Yudhishtir Singh. It was however M. V. Bobbjee of Madras with whom I was most impressed. The spectacular manner in which he conquered Jimmy Mehta, India's No. 6, easily marks him down as one of India's rising stars. He certainly deserved to be sent to Europe this season with the Davis Cup team.

DAVIS CUP TEAM.

There were several young players who gave promise of better things in the near future and they are Prem Pandhi and Iftikhar Ahmed from Lahore, C. Barker of Bangalore, M. V. Deo of Nagpur and D. Bose of Calcutta The progress of Jimmy Mehta as a doubles player was noteworthy. In company with Y. R. Savur and Mrs. Foottit, he claimed both the men's and the Mixed Doubles titles. To do so in a field of several formidable combinations was a feat of which Jimmy may be justly proud. He is another player whose claims for inclusion in the next Davis Cup team can not be easily turned down. I think Savur, though rather erratic and temperamental, and Sawhney, and the two named above, with Ghaus Mahomed in the vanguard, would make an excellent team for the European tour. The other youngsters need a little more training experience of home tournaments before they can be sent abroad.

LEELA'S DOWNFALL.

In the Women's Singles, Miss A. G. N. Curtis, a British Wightman Cup player, was the dominating figure. Her success in it was a foregone conclusion. Miss Laura Woodbridge, provided the sensation of the year in this event by defeating Miss Leela Row in a long-drawn battle. This was Leela's first defeat in the hands of a second Indian player. Of course Leela was not in her best having taken to Indian dancing. But it must be freely acknowledged that Laura has made vast improvements in her play and outclassed and outmanoeuvred her opponent in every department of the game. Mrs. Foottit showed herself to be the best doubles player among her sex. To vanquish a pair, like Miss Curtis and Mrs. J. E. Tew, with the assistance of Miss Woodbridge, was certainly a very creditable achievement. Another feather to Laura's cap too.

January Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of Jan. was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for January.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m, on any working day,

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524303

The footprints of the National Scout Week will not be removed from the pages of our scout history for many years. The most triumphant achievements were the Grand Route March of the South Bombay Association and the Grand Rally on the Shivaji Park. Six hundred and fourteen scouts, boys and girls, marched with two bands under the banner of the Hindustan Scouts. They represented scouts from all the communities including Hindus, Mohamadens, Parsis, Christians, Jews and Jains and Sikhs. The Khatau Makanji Mills Rovers Crew band was headed by the towering figure of Mr. Rustom Iyerton, whilst the Cutchi Desa Oswal Jain Boarding School Band also played on the march. Scouts from the Esplanade High School, the Fellowship School, the Modern School, Sardar's High School, the New Era School Sir Elli Kadoorie School, the Bai Kabibai High School, the Aryan Education Society's School, the Ideal English School, the Bazargate High School, Babu Pannalal High School and the Elphinstone High School took part together with the Parsi Hindustan Scouts, the Khatau Mill Rovers and troops of the Municipal Welfare centres.

The troops marched through densely crowded streets lined by cheering crowds. The Girl Scouts were especially ovated. The Commissioner of Police must be thanked for the excellent co-operation the police gave on the occasion, especially as other unexpected processions created a congestion in some localities.

The troops gathered on the Azad Maidan and formed themselves into a huge oblong, boys and girls standing two deep on a marked oblong of forty by seventy yards sides. The bands fell in on either side of the Hindustan flag and fifty selected girl scouts came to the centre to sing national songs. After the scouts were addressed by the scouters, the marchers dispersed after giving the Hindustan Yell.

The mammoth rally of the 29th surpassed the expectations of all. For a time the cricket pitch in the centre of the maidan disturbed the falling in of five thousand scouts, but the authorities of the gymkhana very kindly lowered the ropes. Though the rally was at 5 p.m. troops began to arrive by 3-30 p.m. Coming from the far off suburbs or from the Fort areas meant time, long marching or expense. A large number of scouts arrived by school buses and some schools were good enough to lend their buses to bring other scouts. All the troops were smartly dressed in uniform with the exception of some Harijan troops, which yet demonstrate to us that scouting must make conscious efforts to level the various strata of society that come under its beneficient influence.

Punctually at 5 p.m. the Hon. Mr. Nurie arrived and was received by Prof. V. G. Rao, Ag. Provincial Commissioner. The flag was unfurled and Iqubal's "Sare Jahan Se Achha" was sung on the microphone. The Minister then went round for inspection and was introduced to the various contingents and their troops. This was followed by interesting demonstrations by Girl Scout and Boy Scout Troops.

Prof. V. G. Rao, addressing the Minister and the scouts, detailed the splendid growth of the Hindustan Scout Association in a very brief period. He referred to the organisation of four local Associations in and around Bombay and the great enthusiasm that was displayed for the Girl Scout movement.

The Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, then briefly related the advantages of the Scout Movement. He impressed upon the Scout the need of living the scout laws and preparing to serve the nation with unswerving loyalty.

Amidst cheers of the public and the large audience, the Hon. Mr. Nurie rose to address the scouts. It was a speech delivered with fervent emotion in Hindustani congratulating the boys for uniting together in such large numbers, irrespective of caste and creed to serve the Motherland. He appealed to the youth of the entire Presidency to come forward to enlist in the Hindustan Scout Association, which with discipline and service was pledged to serve the Motherland.

The honoured guests were then thanked by Mrs. Velinker and the representatives of the three Local Associations. Throughout the Rally and the displays three scout bands played martial music. The rally dispersed after receiving blessings from a Girl Scout dressed as Bharata Mata, symbolising Service to the Motherland.

The Hindustan Scout Association in Bombay must not be elated by its triumphant success during the National Week, but work forward to build with persistence and care the edifice of an invincible organisation. The four great causes of the unprecedented triumph of the National Week were: unity, cooperation, organisation and discipline. The Provincial Headquarters, and especially our Ag. Provincial Commissioner and the energetic Organising Commissioner must be congratulated for the zeal and ardour with which they have worked for the National Week. Then there was the unprecedented enthusiasm of the principals of the schools who attended in large numbers both the principals' meeting and the Rally. The real cause of success, however, is always in the diligence, enthusiasm and discipline of our scout masters. Bombay must congratulate itself, that after twenty years of scout struggle, it has at least been fortunate to possess scout masters worthy to serve our great cause. Their undaunted spirits and their love and devotion for the Hindustan Scout Association is a monument worthy of being cherished. Let us all workers in the cause of scouting, Scoutmasters Principals and Officials, concentrate on our respective duties, and with enthusiasm and fervour "Keep Up The Unity, Cooperation, Organisation and Discipline" that marked the National Scout Week.

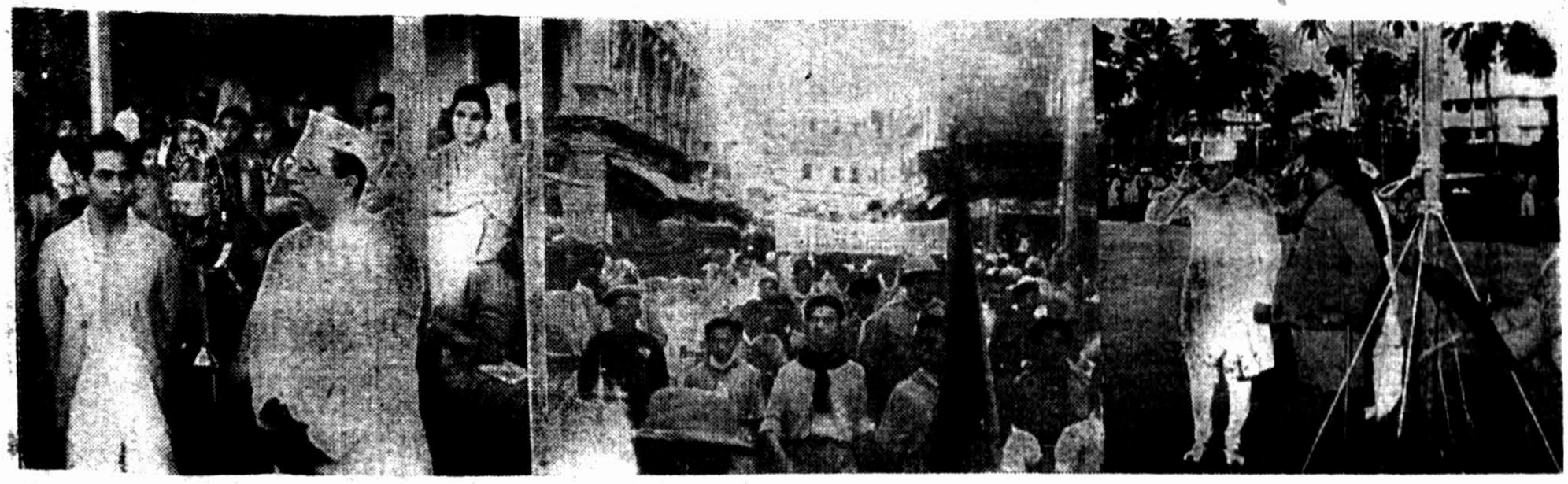
A Girl Scout Display at the Rally.

Hindustan Scout Association's Activities In The Villages

Under the auspices of the Local Association, Pangar, District Jubbulpore, a camp was held in the neighbouring forest of Tindani village on the 10th and 11th of December. A contingent of one hundred scouts and rovers with their guardians, under the leadership of Pt. Shivprasad Pandey, President of the Local Association, enjoyed an open air life for two days. In a beautiful lay-out were pitched improvised tents and Shamianas to protect the campers from the dew at night. The camp was visited by Mr. Amarnath Misra, Provincial Organising Commissioner, accompanied by Messrs. N. K. Roy Chowdhary, Ast. District Scout Commissioner.

After a varied programme of daily camp fire was over the senior scouts in the camp were deputed on watch and ward duty, which they performed very efficiently upto five in the morning. The last batch of the watch and ward patrol woke the scouts by a pleasing 'prabhat pheri'. The most interesting items of the camp were swimming and cooking by all campers. The guardians in the camp saw with their own eyes how valuable scouting was to the young. After remaining in such a camp for only a short time the guardians had to admit how useful scouting could make their wards in leading their daily life. They were convinced by seeing for

(Continued On Page 55)



(Left to right) The Hon. Mr. Pakvasa addresses the Hindusthan Scout Rally; South Bombay Association route march; the Hon. Mr. Nurie takes the salute.

Woman Abroad And At Home

By Prof. N. R. Malkani.

'A large white limousine driven by a lady in an impeccable latest model hat, with no one in the back of the car but two of the biggest white dogs you ever saw in your life—sitting up in the cushioned seat, as it might have been you or me—that's the sort of thing which puts me in a good humour with Paris....."

Here is a European connoissuer, of women and their ways in a modern city. It always requires a great deal of sophistication to judge and approve the changing modes and moods of God's Eve in any country. But to a mind like mine some simple things in Europe gave the same satisfaction as the lady in the limousine to the Parisian. One of these was the fine figure and body-line of the ordinary European girl. She stands upright, walks straight with a full chest and well-shaped calves.

Whatever be the cause or causes, the European woman has a remarkably fine figure, that one meets now and then only in Indian villages, and more in Rajputana or Kathiawar than anywhere else. The Indian woman sits with supple limbs, stands at ease, and walks gently, where the European girl has nothing but stiffness. And then where are the soft gazelle eyes and tender lotus hands of Indian girls to be found? It is not wise to look into them straight, nor crush the latter in a rough handshake. She has all that—poise, gait, tender face and a gentle body—but her European sister possesses a finer figure. It is the more to be valued as it connotes better health and strength, and breathes of freedom.

Hard Worker

It is believed that the European woman works harder than the Indian. The answer is yes or no, as you look at it. Perhaps the former does work harder, but it is equally true that the latter works longer. The European works to time, in some order and with scientific precision. And so with efficiency goes economy of labour. What she does in six hours takes twelve in India—and is not done as well. Where the European works to live, we live just to work. The smart apron is her insignia, where the lowly and exhausting broom is our brand. The broom sweeps slow, and sweeps half the dust into you. Such is the nature of work in India generally and for women in particular.

But more than that the European woman is an all-round worker—she cooks, sews, washes, sweeps, carries—does all that is necessary for keeping a house. She is a real housewife for whom no work is mean or noble, light or heavy. The Indian woman is discriminatory and has an idea that some kinds of work are proper to her family or caste or sect and some are not; that manual labour, though unavoidable, is a necessary evil to be gone through or put away as chance dictates. The European is thorough and more sensible, for she does all that she can do—except what her sex prohibits. Her philosophy of work, if not of life, is much truer, and is far more in keeping with the needs of human existence.

Birth-Right

This principle of work at home is freely and fully extended to life outside the home. Almost every adult girl who can work does work and loves to work for a wage, as the adult boy. Employment and economic independence are considered by her as her birthright, which no law or custom or tradition can forfeit.

The woman in Europe is not a "dependant"—or 'abala'—as in India, but is a full and an almost equal partner of the man in all walks of life. She lives and grows in her own right and according to her aptitude without hindrance from men or man-made laws. It gives her the dignity of moulding and having a character of her own. And it is this which makes of her a wonderful comrade at work and companion outdoors. She talks, laughs, plays and entertains without any coyness or false vanity or unhealthy consciousness of her sex, so common in India.

Whatever virtues the Indian woman has—and she has plenty—they are almost exclusively for indoor use. She is an indifferent mistress, passable wife, splendid mother, a dedicated widow—but as a companion she is little or nothing. She talks and even smiles sweetly, but she has little to say or make you smile, much less to provoke an acute thought or a big laugh. Outdoors, she accompanies you or is mere fine equipment. The European girl is a delightful companion. For she has a life of her own, and lives it as she wants, not as he chooses.

Purchase-Money

And the European girl takes the worries of life easy and its joys with all her heart. I used to wonder why she carried the big and full purse in her hand, outside the home. I now know why. The purse contains the means, the medium of exchange, the purchase-money of pleasure.

The sight dazes a mere Indian who hails from a North Indian home or habitat. And to see them smoke, drink, dance, chatter or laugh among themselves or even with you is almost refreshing and often intoxicating. In fact in India the social unit is the individual i.e., the lone man. The woman is the shadow or the accompaniment.

In Europe the unit is the couple or the pair. Social life and entertainments are all mixed with the pair as the individual factor. You go to a park or a picture, enter the cafe or join the dance, stroll along or go out for a picnic—during the day or preferably at night—you do not find the European alone. In fact after a little experience you know that when a person is alone he is really not so. Only wait for a while or look more closely, and the partner appears. That is why the mere Indian man or woman is unhappy in Europe—he or she is alone, when no one else seems to be so.

And even when the Indian is not alone his own partner is just good—like fresh water that cools, soothes and never hurts. But the European has a partner that is strong like brandy—that cheers, stimulates and may even intoxicate. Often there is youth on the Prow and pleasure at the Helm.

It is true that the European—man and woman—has a face with more expression than that of an Indian, yet often the face shows deep traces of pleasures enjoyed—and so is not a noble, dignified or serene face. There is always a restlessness in the limbs and sensuousness about the lips that makes of the European woman a joyous but not an attractive companion. And the purse which she proudly carries about her may be the power that has won her freedom but is also a vulgarity that proclaims its contents. It is not for nothing that in Japan people roll up money in pretty pieces of paper before delivering it, for touching or handling mere money is vulgar.

CARE FOR MOTHER—CARE FOR NATION

Mysore Ruler's Message

His Highness the Maharaja in his message to the opening ceremony of the Maternity Ward of the Holdsworth Memorial Hospital Mysore, said.

"Who cares for the mothers cares for the nation at large. Over a period of many years now the Methodist Mission in Mysore have devoted themselves to this great task, and it was with great pleasure that I performed the opening ceremony of the Holdsworth Memorial Hospital more than thirty years ago. I am very glad to hear that the authorities of the Mission have now found themselves in a position to extend this hospital by a large new Maternity ward and I wish them Godspeed in their self-sacrificing work for the good of my people"

The Dewan, in his message, stated that he had been watching for many years the excellent work done in the hospital and fully realised how much the addition would enhance the usefulness of an institution that was deservedly popular by reason of the high qualifications and selfless work of the ladies who ministered to the women and children of the city.

The Ward cost Rs. 40,000, most of it having been raised by Rev. G. W. Sawdey, who supervised the construction. Tribute was paid to Sir Charles Todhunter for the great interest he had been taking in the welfare of the women and children of the city.

WOMEN TAKE TO FLYING

Candidates For Aviation Training

Twenty-five candidates including two ladies namely Mrs. Damyanti Khanna and Mrs. Omar were selected by the U. P. Aviation Board for training for a license where five of them will be selected for a licence. 738 candidates appeared before the Board. It will be recalled that the Government set apart Rs. 9,000 for training.

Sadhona Bose

The Famous INDIAN DANCER

Recommends OATINE

QUALITY CREAM for FASTIDIOUS WOMEN

Baffled Dreams

(Continued from page 16)

her life. Later, she dreamed of his wistful face, of his thin benevolent hands, of the vague far-away look in his eyes.

Two days later they met again by the banks of the river, the girl having come there to return his shawl. She found him engrossed in a wrinkled jumble of old manuscripts spread out on a mat in front of him. They were happy to see each other again.

And they arranged to meet again the following day and the day after until their meeting became a daily fixture. Life which had seemed not long ago drab and lonely, now held out roseate promises to them. Neither knew that they belonged to each other by marriage and ignorance, which is said to be a bliss, led to an inevitable complication.

One evening with the dusk drifting in from the river, he awaited her under the shadows of Nim trees close by a time-honoured mausoleum.

"I nearly died of impatience," he quavered as he walked by the girl's side a quarter of an hour later.

"I couldn't come earlier, it was our washing day," she replied faintly. Her thin pale face bore evidence of the tumult of mingled emotions raging in her mind.

A shadow of misgiving flitted across his face, his gait suddenly lost its springy quality.

"What's the matter?" he asked anxiously.

"I didn't sleep well last night. The new rules of the Widows' Home will not now permit me to meet you so often."

"Come, let's sit down," he suggested as they reached their usual haunt behind the mausoleum.

She acquiesced and he lay on the grass by her side.

"I want to tell you something," she said presently.

His heart beat violently.

"Before we fix our wedding day, I would like to go to my village—to see my people."

His hands dropped to his side. He did not even ask her the name of her village. He took it for granted that it was nearby. The thought of her home being in the tiny village of Raiya near Rajkot was as remote from his mind as their having been married to each other fourteen years ago.

"Would they object to our marriage, do you fear?" he asked.

"It isn't that exactly but—"

"Yes?"

"You know I am not a maiden. In our village widows don't remarry, so it's right that I should consult my elders."

"When shall I see you again?" he asked presently.

"I shall meet you here a fortnight from to-morrow."

"A fortnight?"

There was a suggestion of anxiety, fear, impatience, in his voice.

"It's not such a long time," she laughed, playing with his hair.

That night he sat up longer than usual, listening listlessly to the low gurgling of the river. When he went to bed he could not sleep for a long time. Foreboding thoughts came to him. Thoughts distressing and disquieting. The moaning wind whistling through his front door, echoed his melancholy thoughts. What were the girl's elders going to say? Was she not returning to him? Suddenly her image disappeared from his mind. Was it right to marry the girl without telling her of his first marriage? Perhaps the bride whom he had abandoned might not be alive. And yet the Hindu law did not insist on monogamy. "I too had better go to Raiya and find out," he told himself. And with this thought he fell asleep. During the following day or two he changed his mind several times, but finally decided to go.

A few days later he stood outside the temple near the village of Raiya. The evening Puja was about to be over; the bells rising in a furious crescendo, had diminished and gradually died away, leaving a lull in the air. The habitues of the temple had gone away, after the usual ritual of floral offering to Shiva and Parwaty.

He lingered a few seconds, then, as though he had finally decided about something weighing on his mind, he turned away. Immersed in thought, he was about to step out on the road, when he stopped dead-still at the sight of a figure—once a beautiful young woman, now matured into a handsome middle-aged matron.

"Anup!" she cried in amazement, hardly believing her eyes.

He merely stared.

"Have I made a mistake?" she stammered, shading her eyes which once though lustrous were now dim with age.

"No, you haven't", he muttered hoarsely and hesitated. His eyes held a pained embarrassment. She caught the look.

"How is your Father?" he inquired at last.

"I lost him five years ago."

He longed to inquire about her daughter, almost hoping that she too lived no longer. His lips went tight together, his neck drooped over his chest as he tried to face his mother-in-law.

She waited eagerly, her faded face wreathed in a smile..

"And—your daughter?" he stuttered at last, his voice sounding falsetto even to himself

"She's grown into a fine woman."

He winced and offered no remark.

"Where have you come from?" she asked gently.

"From Kirkee."

"Kirkee?" the widow echoed in surprise, her eyes brightening at the half-dispelled doubt in her mind.

He nodded.

"Still pouring over old Sanskrit manuscripts?" she queried to make doubly sure of his identity.

"Yes".

A look of comprehension came over her face as she realised that the man her daughter now loved was no other than Anup himself. Anup, who had left his child-wife soon after their marriage.

Her heart leaped at the discovery. Her whole body being shook with a thrill of joy. She did not, however, give him the slightest indication of the thoughts passing in her mind. Instantly, she decided to give them both a delightful surprise.

"Mira has been waiting for you all these years," she assured him, tactfully.

He was speechless and kept wetting his lips. His eyes wore a look of poignant remorse; he felt furious with himself for his unworthy hope, his disappointment, his despair. And as the widow went on speaking of her daughter, he remained almost motionless. The vague memory of his child-wife drifted into his mind and progressed a few brief moments. But the vision faded away as the dim outline of another image appeared before his mind.

"Let's go home before it gets too dark," the widow suggested cheerily, looking at him as though she doubted his sanity.

He hesitated before replying: "I will come later. I have to fetch my box from the station." And he gave her a sad uncertain smile.

"Very well, but don't be late, think of Mira's joy."

"I don't deserve it."

There was a break in his voice; he stared at the ground guiltily, winding his fingers in and out amongst themselves.

"Of course, you do," she assured him and stroking his arm tenderly wended her way homewards in the mysterious haze of the opalescent twilight.

"Why so early, Mother? You couldn't have consulted the priest!" Mira exclaimed, as the widow entered her courtyard half an hour later.

"Let us go in, I have some news for you," the older woman said, her heart bubbling with delightful excitement.

Mira followed her mother on to their narrow verandah, quivering with suspense.

"What did the priest say, Mother? Did he approve of my marrying again?"

"I didn't ask the priest. I met an old friend—he seemed to know Anup, he is coming to dinner tonight."

"Then he's-er-alive!" Mira gasped.

"Er-I don't know. He wasn't quite sure-e-he seemed to be in a hurry. I couldn't-er-get much inforamtion."

Mira's hands dropped to her side, her face paled.

"Then, I can't go back to Kirkee? Oh, Mother, this uncertainty is killing me. Will it be too horrible if I marry again-"

"Why should it be horrible?"

"Because our people don't tolerate a widow marrying again," the girl added with a catch in her voice.

"Courage, my child, courage. Everything'll be all right in the end. You are going to be happy. Come, let's cook something nice. Anup's friend will be here soon. He'll tell us everything", the older woman said cheerily and led Mira to the kitchen.

Meanwhile Anup, after lingering some time outside the temple, plodded along in the direction of Raiya. During the last fourteen years nothing seemed to have been changed. The same fields, the same wailing notes, the same lop-sided hay stacks. The shrill notes of the titiwi birds, scolding in the babul trees, brought back to him old memories. Gradually, the past faded away, the present occupied his mind. What was he going to do?

He trudged on further and further until he neared the village. He could distinctly see the old priest's house standing in all its bleak outlines; the smoke curling up its roof and moving like a tide of the sea. For a second, his heart stopped working; he stood wavering like a will-o-the wisp.

Fourteen years ago in the language of the villagers he had buried his wife alive. Now if he returned to her, he would have to desert the woman he loved. The thought continued, it grew more insistent, it became maddening. At last he sank on a stone by the side of the hedge. His stick fell from his relaxed hand; he remained still as the stump of a tree.

The night had crept in closer and a tomb-like silence enshrouded the village. As he sat peering at the void with unseeing eyes, he experienced an awful feeling of disintegration. Never before had his melancholy been so rent by the torrents of desperate hopes, so darkened by despair. All light seemed to have vanished out of everything. He felt a tired old man. He rose and turned away. Then, retracing his steps, he plunged into the black night once more.

Some days later, the girl as promised found herself in Kirkee.

"I don't know what to tell him, Mother," she continually feared.

"You leave that to me, child. Now that I am here I shall explain to him everything," the mother assured, still hoping to give the girl a pleasant surprise.

The day waned, the evening shadows loomed grim and away, but there was no trace of the man they awaited. The river gurgled at their feet sullenly. The bells of cattle as they went along the field grew fainter and fainter, sounding at last like the echo of a half-forgotten dream. As the night drew near, an icy chill ran up the girl's spine; the lines on her mother's face deepened. The eyes of the two women met—questioning, apprehensive.

"Do you know where-er-your friend lives?" the older woman whispered, looking like a wraith.

Mira nodded.

"Let's go there."

And with aching hearts they emerged from the shadow of the Nim trees and approached the recluse's lonely house. The dim blank windows covered with dust and cobwebs added to the general bleakness of the entrance. From the mossy walls and scuffled earth rose a damp chill. A frightened look blurred the girl's eyes as they received no response to their repeated rapping at the front door. It was hooked on the inside, but there was enough gap to insert a hair pin and lift the chain. The door opened with an ill-tempered jangle. They stepped into the front room. It was empty. It had an air of defeat, despair, flight, tragedy.

Despairing, the two women retreated to the narrow vestibule.

The older woman tried to console the girl, but words died on her lips. frightened, wild-eyed, she clung to her daughter outside the empty house.

"Perhaps it's for the best, Mother," Mira sighed presently. "I feel somehow that I am not a widow. And who knows? Perhaps he has found out that I deceived him. Any way he has saved me the pain of a confession," and her voice trailed into a fitful whispering.

Self-reproach gnawed at the mother's soul. But for her, Mira might have been reunited to Anup, who out of ignorance of the girl's identity had lost her again. The thought lacerated her like a stab from a knife.

But she never told the girl why he had failed her.

Our public school system has been rendered so pliable since the war that headmasters to-day are almost indistinguishable from human beings.—Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.

This excellent pomade manufactured out of natural oils keeps the skin soft and alluring in winter. Its use protects the skin from drying or parching.

BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY

BOMBAY 3.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have already begun to feel the thrills. On next Sunday, February 19, a small Children's Gathering will be held at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, Khar. Boys and girls and workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari Branches of Bandra, Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Ghat Kopar will meet. What a joy it will be!

A nice programme of Stories, Songs, Dramas, Dialogues, Garbas and Games is being arranged by ladies and gentlemen in charge of the various centres. Besides, there will be light refreshments for the guests. How happy we all shall be to meet each other!

* * * *

So the Balkan-ji-Bari is once more marching ahead. We have had enough of silence. You see, it is the dearth of workers that brings standstill to any activity. Children are always prepared to attend our meetings regularly and take active part in the programmes. That is evident from what I have seen during the last few weeks.

When we held the meeting of Khar children on Sunday, January 29, at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, after a long interval, more than 50 boys and girls attended. And how enthusiastic they were .... They wanted games, stories, songs and all happy programmes. (Photos taken on the occasion appear on these pages).

* * * *

Similarly children's meetings at Vile Parle held every Sunday in the Ishwardas Park have proved to be very successful. Our friends were fearing to re-start the meetings, but now that they have re-started them, children have made them so happy that they have been wondering why they had not begun the work earlier.

At a recent meeting of workers, they have decided to start a Library for children; to print a small leaflet asking children to join the association; and to do various other things—so let them go ahead. Meetings of children at Vile Parle are really very successful. You also will feel pleased whenever you get a chance to attend one.

* * *

There were certain friends at Bombay, who wished to re-start a centre there. But, it seems, some persons put an idea into their heads that the working of the Centre last year had been a failure. So they were feeling rather embarrassed to re-start the work. For them the present work at Khar and Vile Parle should prove a good lesson.

Any-way, it is a pleasure now to know that Shrimati Urmila Behn Mehta, President of the Bombay City Branch has called a meeting of the workers—old and new—to-day. I hope they will decide something definitely and re-start the work in right earnest. Let us remember this: Children are always willing to come to our meetings, only we have to keep up and retain our enthusiasm.

* * * *

Last Sunday, besides the usual programme of stories, songs, games, etc., Syt. Hari Gupta Bhai gave music to Khar children. Photos and detailed account will appear in the next issue. To-day Mrs. Urmila Behn Mehta will meet the boys and girls. Photos and report of this occasion also will appear later.

And on next Sunday, February 19, a Children's Gathering will be held at Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar, as I have said at the very beginning.

All boys and girls under 16 years can participate. As a matter of fact, you should attend every Sunday's meeting. I am sure, if you come once, you will never like to miss them.

* * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send happy greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 12th to 18th February 1939:—

1. Sis. Kalwanti Desai
2. Bro. Achyut Kale
3. Bro. Vasant Mokashi
4. Sis. Nalini Mehta
5. Bro. Manohar Nandekar
6. Bro. Razak Ansari.
7. Bro. V. Ramanath
8. Sis. Annie Pareira
9. Bro. Chandrakant Sonavane
10. Bro. Hoshang Lavangia.
11. Sis. Vidya Ramdatt
12. Sis. Sheila Jatar
13. Bro. Krashanalal Gupte
14. Sis. Homai Joshi
15. Bro. Sharad Dinanath
16. Bro. Madan Phadnis
17. Sis. Vinaya Prasad.

Workers of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari: from left to right—Mr Mohan Nadkarni, Mrs Dhanu Behn, Miss. Veerbai Dewan, Bro. Satish Desai, Syt. Prabhu Lal.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OF KHAR, BANDRA, SANTA CRUZ, VILE PARLE AND GHAT KOPAR
Will Meet on Sunday, February 19 At Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall 10th Road, Khar, at 8-30 A. M.
A NICE PROGRAMME OF STORIES, SONGS DANCES AND GAMES Has Been Arranged
All Boys and Girls Are Cordially Invited to Join

I WILL BE GOOD

"I will be good, dear mother,
I heard a sweet child say;
"I will be good—now watch me!
"I will be good all day."

She lifted up her bright young eyes,
With a soft and pleasing smile;
Then a mother's kiss was on her lips,
So free and pure from guile.

And when night came, that little one,
In kneeling down to pray,
Said in a soft and whispering tone,
'Have I been good to-day?"

O, many, many bitter tears
'Twould save us, did we say,
Like that dear child, with earnest hearts,
"I will be good to-day."

* * * *

THE THREE ASPECTS OF LIFE
(By Bhrung)

The fiery chariot of the fast approaching sun has spread its resplendant glory in the Eastern horizon. The birds chirp sweetly in the trees. The dew drops sparkle like so many gems on the leaves and the flowers. It seems "Usha" has donned a crimson garment to welcome her Lord, the sun. She seems to blush in all her virgin modesty with the thought of meeting her dear beloved after a short separation. The brook runs along singing a melody full of joy and happiness. The flowers sway on their mother bushes in the cool breezes of the early morn, whispering to one another. Flocks of sheep and cattle wend their way to green pastures. It is DAWN.

Sheila is such a simple child. Curly locks adorn her fair temple. Bright, brown eyes twinkle like two stars full of innocence and mirth. A smile is on her slightly parted lips. Such a lovable child! She knows not what sorrow is. She is the abode of love. She basks in her mother's tender care, well guarded from the world. Around her she frolicks the whole day long. Care and worry have not touched her tiny innocent heart. She carries joy and happiness laughter and mirth, wherever she goes. It is the DAWN of Life.

The scorching rays of the sun are unbearable. Herds of sheep and cattle seek the shade of some spreading banyan tree. Even the brook has ceased its song of joy. The flowers droop on the branches as if exhausted. The birds have taken shelter amidst the leaves and in their nests. The sun on high appears to have become furious at the injustices existing on earth, and seems to be emitting fire from his fiery

(Continued on Page 50)

Boys and Girls of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari deeply interested in hearing a story.

Why Are Relations Between U. S. & Germany Strained?

The tension between Washington and Berlin to-day is more acute than that between Berlin and London or Rome and Paris. Considering how little the interests of the United States and Germany conflict directly that is a remarkable fact. But the explanation is in reality simple; what is in conflict is something going much deeper than material interests—not that either nation is inclined to put a low valuation on them. The American way of life and the Nazi way of life stand in direct antithesis to one another. So, for that matter, do the British way of life and the Nazi, but the Atlantic still severs spiritually as well as physically, and it has taken time for the average citizen of the United States to grasp the full implications of a temper and a policy which the average citizen of Great Britain has long since had burned into his consciousness

The meaning to the world of what the present rulers of Germany are doing and hope still to do has never escaped the intelligence of men like President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull. As long ago as October of last year Mr. Roosevelt, in a speech at Chicago which profoundly impressed not only America but the world, drew a pointed distinction between peace-loving and treaty-breaking States and urged the necessity of "a concerted effort" by the former to uphold the laws and principles on which alone peace can rest secure and the Secretary of States while always scrupulously correct in his relations with Germany, has insistently refused to permit a State which has abandoned all the normal principles of international trade to profit by a most-favoured nation clause framed on the basis of those principles. Now the people have learned the lesson. What has brought relations between Berlin and Washington to the point they have reached is the fact that where America's leaders stood yesterday all the Union stands to-day.

That has not happened without clear cause. Pittsburgh and Chicago and St. Louis and San Francisco do not in this matter follow Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull simply through faith in their leadership. They follow because they realise themselves what the leaders realised long since They watched Herr Hitler's relentless preparations for the accomplishment of his will on Czechoslovakia

They fixed their gaze last September on Berchtesgaden, Godesberg and Munich, they critised what appeared to them to be Britain's desertion of the Czechs as unsparingly as Germany's successful threat of force, but their most responsible papers pointed out frankly and with justice that only those Americans who were ready to fight and die for Czechoslovakia were entitled to arraign British and French statesmen who refused to plunge their continent in war From that moment opinion has hardened against Germany, and sympathy with France and Britain grown. Evidence of Nazi intrigues on the soil of United States, a consciousness of the domestic dangers that would be created if Nazi propagandists made headway among the millions of Americans of German origin, universal horror and an anger which they were neither capable nor desirous of suppressing at the programmes that followed the murder of vom Rath, have convinced the citizens of the United States that there can be no compromise between their creed and Herr Hitler's and prepared them to respond as a united nation to any appeal the President may make.

His speech will be a momentous utterance. Mr. Roosevelt must take cognizance of a number of recent events of profound concern to his country. There is the temporary withdrawal of the American Ambassador from Berlin as a pointed condemnation of the Jewish outrages, followed by t of the German Ambassador from Washington. There is the scathing denunciation by Mr. Harold Ickes Minister of the Interior in Mr. Roosevelt't Cabinet of the conditions created by totalitarian rule the protest by the German Charge d'Affaires at the attack on his country, and the summary and universally approved rejection of the protest by Mr. Sumner Welles the American Acting Secretary of State There is the growing concern at the open defiance by Germany's Anti-Comintern associate Japan, of the policy of the open-door in China first promulgated by John Hay and confirmed and reformulated by America, Japan and seven other Powers at Washington in 1922. There is apprehension shared in differing degrees by every North. Central and South American State represented at the Pan-American Conference which closed at Lima on Monday, on the economic and political penetration of Latin America by the Nazi and Fascist Powers. Of all that a President of the United States addressing the United States Congress in the opening days of 1939 on America's place and purpose in the world must take full account

And he must, and very certainly will take account of something more, the deep, ultimate conviction of the essential rightness of democracy that has made the great Republic what it is. Democracy is not something that Americans discuss. As the very foundation of their political faith it abides no question and brooks no argument. The resolve that Americans should never be ruled but by governors of their own choosing was the root-cause of the War of Independence and the basic principle of the historic Declaration which made the thirteen colonies into a Union. The Civil War was fought "that government of the people by the people for the people may not perish from the earth." And twenty-two years ago America sent her sons to die in France that aggression might be checked and small States keep their freedom. That democracy now sees itself across the Atlantic and across the Pacific alike by the growing strength of sinister and consciousless autocracies, linked in an axis and an Anti-Comintern Pact, each pursuing its individual policy of aggression and annexation, and all united, if in nothing else, in a cynical and undisguised contempt for any treaty which may suit them at any moment to violate. The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are wide seas but they are narrowing daily. More than twenty years ago a German submarine appeared off America's eastern shore. Since then the air-era has dawned. The Philippines have still to be defended, and the United States is not prepared to abandon its interests either on the mainland of Asia or in the half-continent south of Panama. Her people, who, no longer behind their Government in recognition of the menace to everything they care for in the world, realise that the greatest danger comes from Germany. No war will break out between President Roosevelt's country and Herr Hitler's though if war were being waged in Europe the prospect that the autocracies would find the United States among their foes is far less remote than it was as lately as three months ago. But short of actual war the United States is far from powerless as Senator Pittman, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, has been pointing out in a statement which made pertinent reference to the potency of economic boycott—a weapon against whose use Germany would find it singularly difficult to retaliate. Recourse to it would be an act of plain provocation, and Germany would inevitably see in such action by another European State a 'casus belli.' Geography makes that difficult in the case of the United States, and though Mr. Pittman was perhaps dealing more with the potential than the probable a reminder of what the potentialities are may serve its purpose. Even where the totalitarain States are concerned it is the imponderables that ultimately count and America's new grasp of the meaning of the totalitarian menace will not be lost on realists like Signor Mussolini or Herr Hitler.

Jailed Because He Won't Stop Singing

"Stick 'em up and make it snappy!"

The cold, half-whispering voice of the masked bandit had a lisp in it.

"Stay where you are for five minutes", the robber ordered a minute later, when he had rifled the cash register. "If you move before that you'll get a bullet through your head!"

The door of the garage slammed, a car's engine roared. The thief had gone.

Just another stick-up, but the story behind it set all America talking. When the mask was removed, the face of a fifteen-year-old boy was revealed. It was the first crime of Thomas Meryle Wofford, known by G-men and the police of a dozen states as "The Radio Bandit"—the most amazing criminal in the United States to-day.

With the proceeds of his robbery—less than £20—young Wofford purchased the thing for which he had risked his liberty—a guitar!

First Fan Mail

But the juvenile bandit had enjoyed the thrill of his first hold-up so much that within four days he repeated the performance at thirty-one other garages and filling stations. Then he entered his thirty-second—and found police officers waiting for him.

He received a five-year sentence in Georgia State Reformatory, but, in view of his extreme youth, was pardoned after serving two years.

But the time spent inside those grim walls had not been wasted. The authorities had permitted Wofford to take his guitar to the reformatory, and he had practised diligently. He left the institution a complete master of his instrument and with a singing voice which, despite his lisp, reached professional standards.

He now turned his talents to account. Adopting the name of "Smoky" Carlisle, he secured an engagement to broadcast from the Atlanta station.

Smoky was an immediate success. Fan mail poured in. The lisping voice, crooning the old hillbilly, songs, had won the hearts of listeners.

Colossal Nerve.

Then, three months after his release, and while his fame as a radio entertainer was soaring, he drove out of Atlanta in a fast roadster. His first stop was the town of Albany. There were two filling stations there.

He held up both, secured £75 in cash, and was back in the studio in Atlanta waiting to broadcast when two policemen entered. They had an S O S message to put over the air.

A cigarette in the corner of his mouth, his guitar on his knee, and an amused smile on his face, Thomas Meryle Wofford alias Smoky Carlisle, listened while the police went to the mike and warned filling stations and county officers to look out for him.

When the officers departed, the "Radio Bandit" took their place. A moment's pause and his voice reached into homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific: "Hallo, everybody! Smoky Carlisle will now sing for you."

From that time on he lived his double life. Every few weeks he staged a new hold-up. But he never missed a radio assignment.

Burglar "Crooned"

In 1934 he was writing his own songs. One of his favourites, 'The Death of John Dillinger," actually brought in over £300 in royalties.

By 1936, Smoky Carlisle, with his guitar and his crooning, lisping voice, was famous throughout the United States. But he was still a crook. Only now he had abandoned stick-ups for housebreaking.

On March 30th he broke into the residence of Godfrey Wainbridge. He knew the family was absent. What he didn't know was that a maid was sleeping in a top-floor room.

Thinking himself alone in the house, Smoky was careless. The noise he made awakened the girl. With taut nerves and body rigid with fear, she stayed in bed—listening!

There came to her ears a familiar sound. Only the night before she had sat by the radio listening to the same thing. Smoky, as he worked, was humming his favourite hill-billy lament. Soon he began to croon.

"Police—Quick!"

The mournful voice, with its telltale lisp that the maid had admired so much on the air, was now coming to her direct.

Twenty minutes later, after he had gone, she crept downstairs, telephoned the police, and told them of the burglar who had crooned while he worked.

Next evening the programme was again interrupted by the entry of the police, but 'this' time they took Smoky Carlisle with them.

Two months later he appeared before Federal Judge John Kennamer. In sentencing him to twenty years in the Chain Gang, the judge said:

"Your criminal record is one of the blackest ever to come before me. You had no need to steal but did so because at heart you are a criminal. You are a menace to organised society."

WHY MOTHERS DIE

Maternal Mortality Enquiry In Calcutta

That in 96.3 per cent. of maternal deaths investigated there was an avoidable factor present is one of the findings which has been put forward, as the result of a statistical inquiry into the causes of maternal mortality lately carried out in Calcutta for a period of one year by the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public health with a grant from the Indian Research Fund Association.

Cases of maternal deaths were collected from all female deaths between 10 and 50 years registered in the area under the control of the Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta. Duplicate registration cards were supplied in the case of all female deaths between these ages and on these duplicates information was provided regarding the existence of pregnancy or the puerperal state. Considerable care was taken to ensure that duplicate registration cards were received in all cases, but questions relating to pregnancy were not answered in every case. Complete accuracy is not, therefore, claimed for the series of maternal deaths.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Each maternal death was followed up by home visits, interviews with the doctor, midwife or dai who attended at the time of delivery, or visits to the institutions in which treatment had been given. The information collected was in most cases sufficient to make it possible to reach a conclusion regarding the probable cause of death and the contributory factors, and also regarding the preventibility of the death But in some cases, these conclusions were largely conjectures based on the statement of relatives, for in 11 per cent of the maternal deaths investigated no trained person had been in attendance.

Eight hundred and eighty seven maternal deaths were investigated, of which 701 were found to be due directly to child-bearing and the rest, 186, due to diseases associated with child-bearing.

Puerperal sepsis, anaemia and and eclampsia stand out as the most important causes of death due directly to child-bearing in Calcutta, while pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for 40 per cent. of deaths from diseases associated with child-bearing.

ANAEMIA.

The importance of anaemia was greater than appears from the table, for in addition to those deaths from anaemia per se, there were many others, specially in the sepsis group, in which anaemia was an important contributing factor. Very little information was forthcoming regarding the etiological factors and the types of anaemia responsible for this mortality. A further enquiry was accordingly undertaken with the object of collecting information regarding factors which cause anaemia, e. g., diets, economic conditions, purdah, personal history and associated diseases, in a series of moderately and severely anaemic women attending the welfare centres, maternity homes and antenatal clinics in Calcutta. It is hoped to discover, by means of blood examination at intervals in pregnancy and after delivery, the types of anaemia which occur and the effect of pregnancy and lactation on the course of the anaemia.

It has been found necessary to collect a control series of specimens of blood from healthy Indian women in order that the normal range of absolute values may be available for comparison. The findings so far collected suggest that the blood of healthy Indian women conforms to accepted European haematological standards.

ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS

Each case of anaemia and pregnancy needs to be followed up for several months and large number of cases must be collected before any conclusion can be drawn regarding the influence of etiological factors.

In 161 antenatal and 12 puerperal women examined there were 77 cases of macrocytic anaemia, 41 cases of microcytic anaemia and 56 cases of normocytic anaemia. Of the 77 cases of macrocytic anaemia only 23 were hyperchromic, the remaining being normo—and hypo-chromic according to European standards.

There were 40 cases of severe anaemia and of these 18 were macrocytic, 12 microcytic hypochromic and 10 normocytic normo-or hypo-chromic. The 18 macrocytic cases included only 7 with hyperchromia, the remaining being normo-or hypo-chromic according to European standards. In the series of 18 severe macrocytic anaemias there was a history of malaria in 6 cases although no parasites were found in any case. The spleen was reaction was obtained in 12 cases.

The following is a list of causes of deaths due directly to child-bearing:—

			per cent.
1.	Septic abortion	33	4.71
2.	Abortion (non-septic)	4	0.57
3.	Ectopic gestation	6	0.86
4.	Other accidents of pregnancy	7	1.00
5.	Puerperal haemorrhage	74	10.56
6.	Puerperal sepsis	224	31.95
7.	Puerperal alb. and convulsions	126	17.97
8.	Other toxaemias of pregnancy	15	2.14
9.	Embolism and sudden death	11	1.57
10.	Other accidents of child birth	26	3.71
11.	Other or unspecified conditions of the puerperal state	10	1.43
12.	Anaemia	165	23.53

The falls one takes on an ice rink wouldn't jar one so much if it weren't for the slamming cracks that follow.

WHEN BARCELONA BURNS

"Times" Speaks Of Safety Of Art Treasures

(From A Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Bombs rained without interruption on Barcelona yesterday. There were 16 air raids during Saturday and Sunday, the greatest consecutive number the city has ever suffered, said "The Times" correspondent.

And on the opposite page "The Times" printed a leading article, but not to protest against the bombing of civilians. What worries "The Times" is the possibility that Spain's priceless pictures may be destroyed.

"We need only recall," it says, "Fra Angelico's predella, the 'Adoration of the Magi' of Rubens, and the Murillos and Goyas hanging in their wonted places to tremble at what is at stake."

What is at stake? We, too, are concerned for the treasures of Spanish culture, but we know the Government spares no measures to save them.

But other pictures are now being painted in Barcelona. The canvas in the pavements and walls of the city and the medium is blood.

"The Times" knows that. It chooses this moment to write of pictures in the hope that its readers will forget.

FASCISM IS CULTURE'S ENEMY

Anyway, if "The Times" wants Spain's picture-galleries protected, why does it not address its appeals to Goering and Mussolini?

Because, I suppose, it is equally well aware that Fascism neither produces culture nor cares a damn for its preservation.

Indeed, destruction of culture is a Fascist principle. Goebbels burned books. Japan bombs Chinese universities. All of them kill scientists.

The direct method of soothing "The Times'" fears is, therefore, to give Spain enough airplanes to drive off the Fascist ones.

Which is the truth "The Times'" means to hide.

An unsuccessful candidate for the Church wants to become a barman. A landlord advertised for a barman. A reply from the candidate typewritten on embossed notepaper with a telephone number duly arrived. It said:

I have seen your advertisement and I am applying for the post, although I have no qualifications whatever for a barman and I know nothing about the work of a barman. I am 27, and have just left college after failing to pass my examination for Holy Orders and now I am looking for a job as a barman. If you are willing to take me on I should try to prove my worth."

Again the candidate was disappointed as the advertiser replied that he wanted a man with experience.

A man has invented a machine for recording what a man says in his sleep.

ATTACK ON WELLS AND LLOYD GEORGE

Lord Winterton's Outburst

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Lord Winterton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, declared that the "Socialist party was more interested in guns for Spain than guns for Britain."

Members of the Labour party attacked Mr. Chamberlain really, though they did not dare say so plainly, because he refused to go to war last September on an issue which, important as it was, did not directly concern us. Yet Mr. Chamberlain was not only immensely popular in Britain, but with millions of foreigners as well, because he was a peacemaker who worked for peace. That was a very different attitude from that of "our Leftists and Socialists, who are for war at any price."

Lord Winterton added: "Those unamiable septuagenarians Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wells have recently been screaming defiance at the dictators and Mr. Chamberlain alike, and Mr. Wells, in addition, has been making critical remarks about the Royal Family, he being that absurd creature an English Republican. What an odd way for these two old gentlemen to spend what must be the last few years of their lives scolding a world which has long ceased to take either of them seriously. Britain and the Empire, if their resources are properly organised, can be secure alike in peace-time and war."

SAVOURS OF CHARLATANRY

British Astrologer's Protest To B. B. C.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

The B.B.C.'s proposal to broadcast "Birthday Party" talks on astrology, which aroused protests and indignation is now severely criticised by the Council of the Federation of British Astrologers.

The council yesterday sent a protest to the Director-General of the B.B.C., Mr. F. W. Ogilvie, "in an endeavour to preserve the dignity of the Science of Astrology."

"We consider," it stated, "that the presentation of astrology from this standpoint is not only valueless to listeners; misrepresents the true nature of the science; under-rates the intelligence of men and women who are genuine students and practitioners; but deliberately puts forth a side of the subject, namely, the giving of readings from the Sun's zodiacal position each month, which is not genuine astrology, but a false make-belief savouring of charlatanry, that we, as a Federation, are trying to overcome.

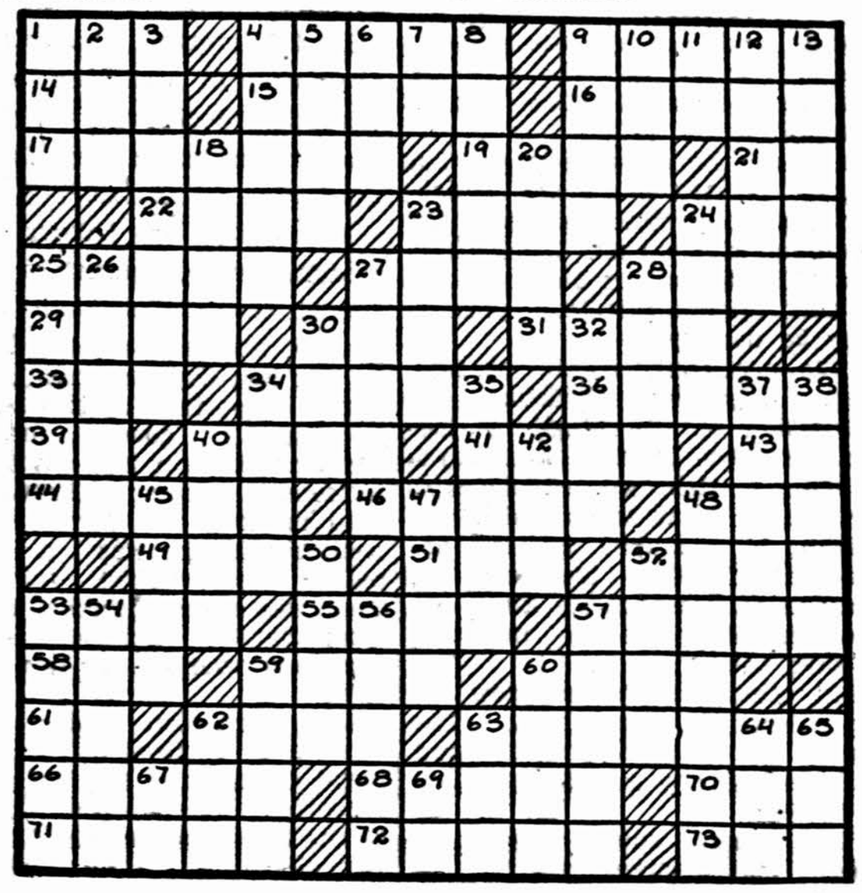
"They raise the indignation of those people who have studied or are studying astrology from the strictly scientific stand-point; who are doing their best to tell the public not to be misled by these so-called 'birthday readings' as well as to protect them from the professional charlatans who give readings without the necessary particulars: Time, date and place of birth, all of which are essential for making the correct calculation of the horoscope."

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Lofty mountain
4—Play
9—Uses insolent language
14—Body of water
15—Brought forth young
16—Beginning
17—What is the oldest university in the U. S.?
19—Gusto
21—Symbol for nickel
22—What is the longest river in the world?
23—Domestic fowls



24—Receptacle
25—What is the capital of East Flanders?
27—What aviator held the record for the fastest journey made between Berlin and N. Y.?
28—Ruler
29—Actor's part
30—Bind with stitches
31—Always
33—Everything
34—Kind of bear
36—In what mountain system is Aconcagua?
39—Compass point
40—Beat resoundingly
41—Mine entrance
43—Brother of Odin
44—Former Russian rulers
46—What is the largest American river flowing into the Pacific?
48—Cooking utensil
49—Examination
51—Immerse
53—Containers
53—Flat-bottomed boat
55—Toward the mouth
57—Who conceived the idea of the telegraph?
58—Supply with weapons
59—Cure
60—Few
61—Note of the scale
62—Greatest number
63—What Canadian city is second in industrial importance?
66—Character of a community
68—Boise is the capital of what state?
70—Pull along after
71—Signified
72—What constellation is named for a hunter of Greek mythology?
73—Sun

VERTICAL

1—Tree
2—Meadow
3—What is the missing part of the name of the Irish leader in the Home Rule movement: Charles Stewart ——?
4—Distributed cards
5—Unusual
6—Conjunction
7—Myself
8—Tools
9—Who made the first American flag?
10—Insect
11—Exists
12—By what name is the Russian leader Ulyanoff better known?
13—Prick painfully
18—Climbing plant
20—Grafted
22—Who invented the sewing machine?
24—Vertebrate
25—Who was the hero of Appomattox?
26—Cavities
27—Feminine name
29—What is the missing part of the name of the famous contemporary American artist: Rockwell ——?
30—Bushmen
32—Conceited
34—Girl
35—Scraped together
37—American inventor
38—Meaning
40—Concoct
42—Minute point
45—Particle
47—Russian river
48—Father and mother
50—Digits
52—Lake at foot of the Italian Alps
53—What is the capital of Oregon?
54—Wickerwork basket
56—Fixed relation of number
57—Person of arrested mental growth
59—Multitude
60—District in London
62—Japanese family crest
63—Linguistic stock of Indo-China
64—Also
65—Bird
67—Exclamation
69—Physician (abbr.)

Napoleon Said It

A A A A B B E E R E E I I L L S S W W

FORM these letters into a sentence reading alike from both ends and describing the fate of an important historical figure.

Answer: ABLE WAS I ERE I SAW ELBA.

Honk! Honk!

IF the number of revolutions of an automobile wheel in six seconds is equal to the number of miles an hour at which the car is running, what is the circumference of the wheel? Answer: 8 4/5 feet.

(Please See Page 55 For Solutions)

Who Are We?

A LITTLE beast without its head
Becomes a mighty beast instead
But then the subject of my riddle
Is cut asunder in my middle;
And nothing my division gains,
Though unknown quantity remains.

Who are we? Answer: FOX, OX, O, X.

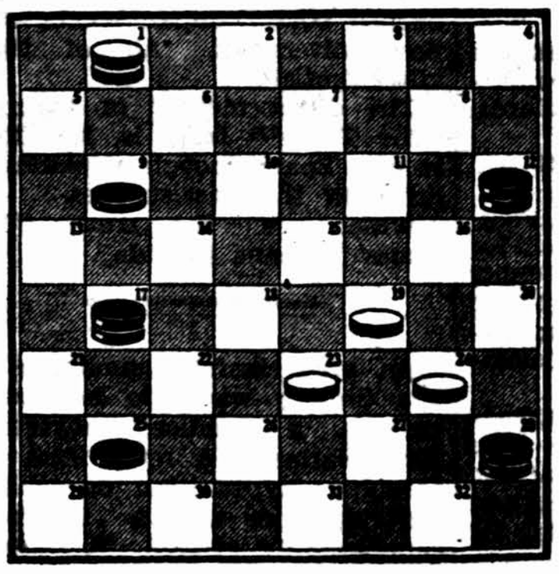
ALLO

WHAT does this mean? Answer: "Nothing after all."

How to Play the Rodeo Game

MOUNT the accompanying drawing on stiff paper, leaving a liberal margin outside the border line. Cut out the picture within the border, preserving the picture frame. Next cut out the rectangles, cowboy and steer. In cutting out the last two, follow the dotted line to avoid having to cut the rope.

Now lay the frame upon the table putting the cowboy and steer some place within the frame. The game is to complete the rope by means of the sixteen rectangular pieces. All the sixteen pieces are to be used and you are not allowed to overlap them though you can cover up parts of the cowboy and steer if necessary. If you have some one to play with you, let him place the steer and cowboy, while you do the lassoing, after which you do the placing and he does the roping.



Very Vivid

Six before six before
Five times a hundred,
This must be brilliant, or
Solvers have blundered.

What is the answer? The answer, of course, is VIVID.

Christmas Checkers

MILLARD HOPPER, the checker king, designed this Christmas checker problem specially for this page. He called it the "Mincemeat" puzzle and the black and white men are supposed to resemble raisins and currants and other good things that mother puts in the mincemeat.

White is moving up and black down. It is white's turn to play and then white is to win in two more moves. Can you figure out the winning moves?

In last week's problem white starts his give-away tactics by giving black the checker on 12, playing 12 to 8. Black jumps 4 to 11. White then gives away another checker by 27 to 24. After black jumps 28 to 19, white gives away his third checker 25 to 22 and then comes back to take four black men in return.

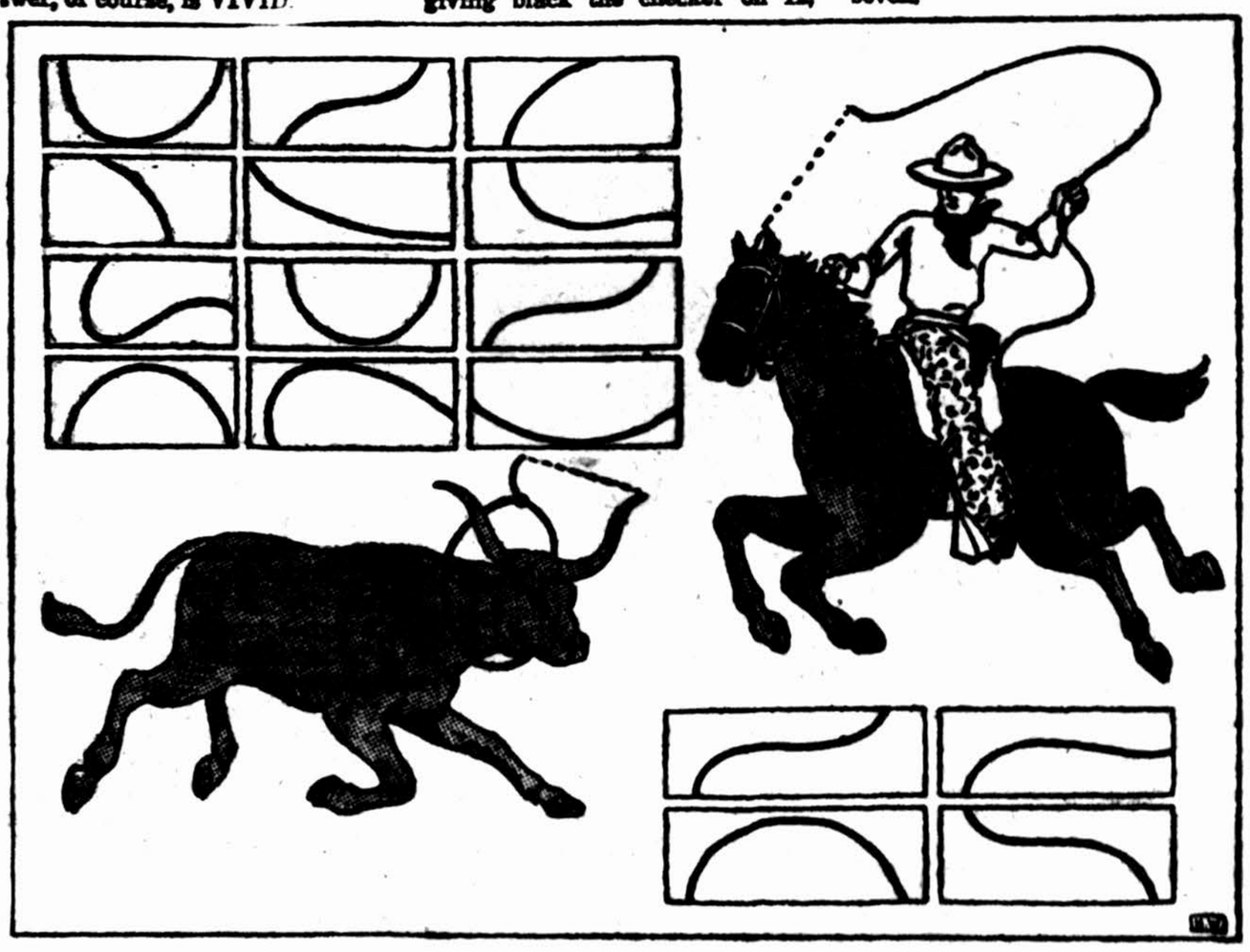
Around the Dial

HOW many times a day would the hands of a clock meet, if the minute-hand moved backwards and the hour-hand forwards? Answer: Twenty-five times a day. The hands are together at starting, of course.

Simple Arithmetic

FIND two numbers whose sum is eleven and which give a quotient of seven when you divide the larger number by the smaller one. Answer: The numbers are 1⅝ and 9⅜, for 1⅝ plus 9⅜ equal 11 and 77/8 divided by 11/8 equal seven.

What's Wrong
WITH
YOUR FACE
So Long as those ugly spots and patches continue, people must stare and snigger.
LEUCODERMA
—can be cured in a few weeks AT HOME. FREE treatise tells how. WRITE! LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:-
KAMALA WORKS, Panchpota, Bengal.



Poetic Pamela Goes Skiing

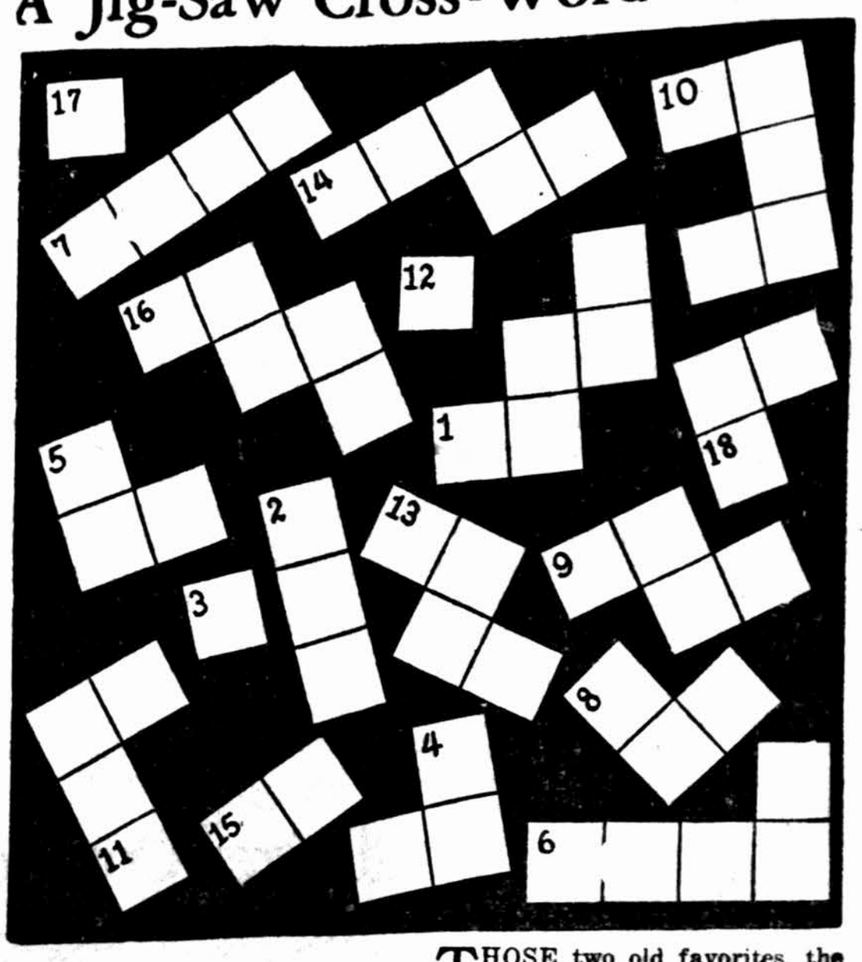
PAMELA'S first venture on skis resulted in a beautiful imitation of a snow plow. This is how Pamela's poetical fancy took wings as she soared upward:

The girl who would stay young and sweet
*In choice of hobbies is ********.*
*She sings, or ******* poetry,*
And does not try to learn to ski.
*I make no ****** of the fact*
That, though this sport did me attract
*At first, I wish I had stayed on the ******
*Of the steep hill to watch the ****.*
If I can a safe landing make,
And manage not my neck to break.
I vow all skis henceforth to shun.
*And ne'er again *** foot in one.*

Delete one letter from the first missing word and shuffle the remaining letters to get the second missing word. Delete a letter from the second missing word and reshuffle the letters to obtain the third missing word and so on.

"Now, Johnnie, come and kiss Auntie, and then run upstairs and wash your face."

A Jig-Saw Cross-Word Puzzle



THOSE two old favorites, the cross-word and jigsaw puzzles are combined in this poser. Fill the squares of the patterns with letters spelling the words defined below, starting with the numbered squares and proceeding from square to square. When you have filled in all the patterns with words, cut them out and put them together in the form of a diamond, the horizontal rows of which are made up of common English words.

Here are the definitions:

1—An easy gait.
2—Part of the verb, to be.
3—Indefinite article.
4—Iniquity.
5—An inclosure for swine.
6—Language not cast in poetical measure.
7—A small bedstead for a child.
8—An age.
9—To peruse as a book.
10—To spread over.
11—To affix a signature to.
12—Personal pronoun.
13—A paste of baked clay used on roofs, floors, etc.
14—A kind of curved sword used by the cavalry.
15—Preposition.
16—Vexes.
17—An interjection.
18—An insect.

(For Solutions See page 55.)

Oh! Look Who's Here Today!

YOU may recognize those smiling eyes, even before you start to complete the picture. It is Santa Claus himself.

Would you like to see what he looks like after the picture is finished? Start with your pencil at the dot 1 which is just below his eyes, and draw a connecting line from 1 to 2, then from 2 to 3 and so on until you reach 108. Use your crayons or paints afterwards to color the picture and then see what a handsome portrait of Santa Claus you have made.

Figure This Out

THERE is a number consisting of 22 figures, of which the last is 7. If the seven is moved to the first place, the number is increased exactly sevenfold. What is this number?

Answer: 1,014,492,753,-623,188,405,797.

A Clothing Problem

THREE-FOURTHS of me an act display,
Three-fourths a bed for man
Three-fourths have legs than cannot stray,
Three-fourths have legs that can.
I have a back without a spine,
An arm without a bone is mine.

What am I? The answer is found in the four letters spelling the word "COAT."

FREE ASTRAL READINGS

IF YOU WANT to test FREE the skill of Asia's best known Astrologer, send your name, address and date of birth clearly written to PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 311,) Upper Forjett St., Bombay VII, and he will send you an Astral Interpretation of your life free of charge. No Personal Interviews. His guarantee of money back in case of dissatisfaction is proof of his confidence in his work. No money required but if you like send 4 annas Stamps for Postage, clerical and other expenses.

"Arm Round Girl Friend"

Motorist Sentenced To Two Months' Imprisonment

HAMBURG, (By Mail.)

A motorist who was said to have driven with his arm round his girl friend and so endangered overtaking traffic has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment here.

A married couple driving along the motor road between Hamburg and Lubeck caught up with a car which was only doing about 30 m.p.h. The driver, after sounding his horn, accelerated to overtake it, but while they were level the other car, it was alleged, suddenly lurched towards him, nearly causing a serious collision.

On looking back at the offending car he said he saw that the driver, a young man, was steering with the left hand only while with his right arm he embraced "a girl."

"The girl too had embraced the driver," the description continued, "and lay partly on his lap."

The court to which the endangered driver appealed, ruled that "if proceedings are taken against intoxicated drivers, this must also be done against drivers who in a condition of special emotion, have lost control of their driving".—Reuter.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

eyes so full of wrath. It is afternoon.

Ramesh is a well-educated man. He is married and has four children. Life has not treated him very well. Unemployment being rampant, he cannot find any work to support himself and his family. He is young and clever, strong and willing to work, but it appears that the world has no job to offer him. His children starve at home. He has not the means to give them food, the bare necessity of life. Their clothes are torn and tattered. Their faces are worn and pale. At last he turns a labourer. There he is, along with many others, with a pick-axe, digging a well for the rich zamindar of the town. The sun is beating with its cruel rays on his bare back. "Hush, hush", his lips utter. "Unbearable", he mutters. And yet the thought of his starving children at home strengthens his weary arms to lift up the pick-axe again, and then again, and once again. Drops of perspiration stand on his forehead and trickle down his face. It is the afternoon of life.

The sun, a great ball of fire, is hung in the Western horizon. The earth, sad at the thought of impending separation seems to be shedding blood-red tears. The breeze seems to be sighing sadly in the trees, while the birds are rushing fast towards their nests. The bells from the necks of the cattle, returning homewards, ring a sad note. Gloom is fast gathering. The "baa, baa" from the flocks of sheep wending their way homewards is heard. The flowers silently resting on the loving breasts of their mother-bushes, are hushed. Slowly and gradually the great sun disappears below the horizon. Darkness has the earth in its meshes. It is night.

In a small room an old man is lying on a cot. His cheek-bones are jutting out. His lusterless eyes have sunk in their sockets. Starvation and the struggle of life have branded his face with innumerable wrinkles, each denoting a hundred worries and difficulties faced bravely. At his feet sits his wife, while his children have surrounded their dying father's cot. Tears run down their faces, mute tears of agony and pain. Complete silence reigns in the room. When the sadness is too deep for words, tears are the only expression of one's grief. The man opens his eyes, and mutters, "water". His wife gives him some. The man beckons to them. With an effort, he speaks. "Why do you cry? I go to a land of peace and love, where you all must follow, when God wills. Every living thing has an end in death. The bond of love created in life must snap for the time being, only to be rejoined for ever in the realm of God. Do not cry. Walk in His light. Be God fearing. Shun evil company. Soil not your hands with evil actions, your tongue with evil words. Be kind and generous. Ha.....water—a little water. Hush, hush, you must not cry. I depart—but remember the Great Father of the Universe is always n-e-a-r y-o-u-a——l——l." The man's soul has departed. It is the night of life.

FROM NEWZEALAND

(By Balraj Bhatia.)

Pen-friendship is very interesting. It is a pleasure to have friends in foreign countries (and in your own country) whom you have never seen. The following is the first letter of a boy in New Zealand to his pen-friend in India, and I hope it will interest you all.

Dear friend,

Many thanks for that pretty postcard you sent me, and I hope we may be penpals for a long time.

I have looked Lucknow up on the map. I was not sure where it was! In fact I know very little about India. It must be very hot where you are, but I suppose you are used to it. I see a big place called "Nepal" on the map, through which runs a range of the Himalaya mountains. I have heard of the mountains, but who lives in Nepal? And how far is it from you? Do the British live there?

Do you yourself speak English generally, or some other language? Here, most of us speak English, but there is Moori as well.

I hope that when you write you will tell me lots of things about Lucknow and about yourself. How old are you, and do you still go to school? Have you brothers and sisters? I expect you are a boy, aren't you? I am afraid I cannot tell from your name, as it is unknown to me, mine that I am a boy.

But perhaps you know from Hamilton, where I live, is about eighty miles south of Auckland. Auckland you can find in any Atlas, and it is in what is called "The North Island". Hamilton is a very pretty town, and through the centre of it there runs a pretty river, with parks on each bank. From time to time I will, if you wish, send you picture post-cards which will show something of Hamilton.

Have you travelled much? I have been nearly everywhere in the North Island, and to a lot of places in the South Island. New Zealand is so narrow that from nearly every part one can, by travelling in a car, reach the sea in a few hours.

Did you feel the tremors of the terrible earthquake that ruined Quetta? In parts of New Zealand there are bad earthquakes, too. They do not occur in the North but they are severe in the Centre and the South. New Zealand is so open, and the few people that live here are so spread about, that although an earthquake does a lot of damage to land and buildings, yet very few people are killed by it. We have one and a half million people living here, which, compared to the size of the country, is a very small population. There are large places in my country where no one lives at all, and there are other places covered with dense forest. The upper part of the North Island is desert-like and very hot, though probably not nearly so hot as India.

I hope that this letter has interested you. I have not made it long, because I do not know what you like best to be written about, but you will, I suppose, tell me all about that when you reply? Are you interested in sports? Are you fond of swimming? Are you interested in learning languages? Can you skate?

Now I have asked you enough questions to keep you busy for a long time, so good-bye, friend, for the time being.

From your unseen friend,
Jim St. Paul.

* * * *

KING OF BIRDS

(By Jacob Isaac.)

If you were asked to name the king of birds, would your reply be eagle?

Very probably yes and yet to the tiny golden crested Wren belongs the honour of being "the king of all birds". How did he become a king and wear a golden crown?

Well, it was like this. He won the honour in a competitive examination. The bird that flew highest was to reign, and when the eagle stopped from exhaustion the wren, who had hidden in his feathers, flew higher still.

The smallest of all birds too, perhaps, is the golden-crested wren. Its length, including feathers, is about 3 1|2 inches, and the stretch of the wings about 5 inches. When the feathers are

(Continued On Page 55)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss).....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

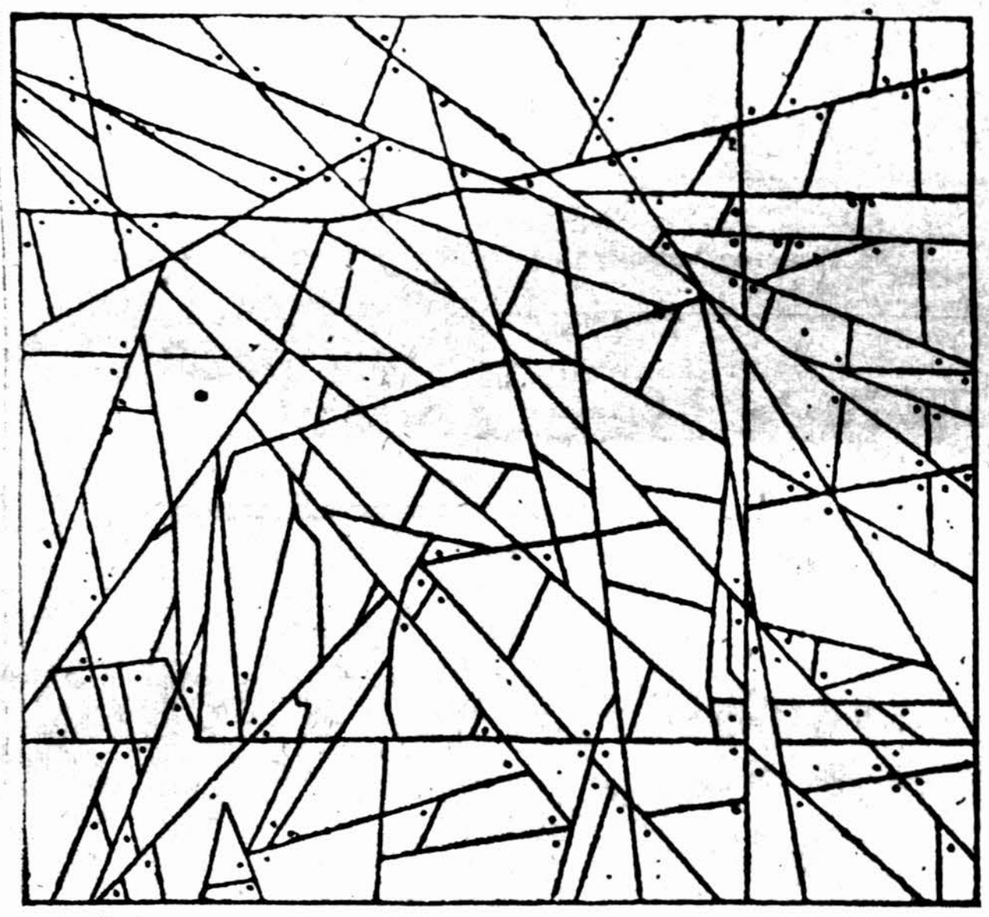
Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

Prize Competition For All



Take a soft pencil, fill in solid all the sections containing a small dot and see what you will find. Then cut it from here, write its name as well as yours on a slip and your age and full address and mention whether you are a boy or a girl. Pin that slip to the picture and send it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within a fortnight from to-day

All boys and girls can take part in this Competition. Only those who are enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, should mention their Certificate Number and others should enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

Boys and Girls of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari busy in games, which they love so much.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of February *will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.*

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1	copy at	Rs. 100
2	copies at	„ 50 each
4	„	„ 25 „
10	„	„ 10 „
20	„	„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

EXALTATION OF INDIVIDUAL

(Continued From Page 1)

The love of colour and the amazing decorative achievements of old age in the East, India, China Japan had been very strong. This group was composed of the majority of the artists of Europe of his time.

This class of artists was distinguished as the Orientalists (day dreamers).

Now it occurs to me why should we not enjoy and accept this art for what it is worth—because life would be poorer if it had not its moments of fancy and roving passions.

Their creation emanates from that twilight of the soul between sleep and awakening in which an image succeeds another image blurring each other to some satisfactory result.

Expressing Energy

The dreamers form one of the two classes of Romanticists. There is another class which finds its pride in expressing energy, they carry spontaneity to the extreme of fury—and forget all limitations in proclaiming their rights. The name of the great painter Honore and Daumier cannot be forgotten at this place, he was a very promising figure in the middle of the 19th century. One of his many famous pictures "Don Quixote halted at the view of a dead horse" is owned by the Metropolitan Museum as a capital example of his art.

Obviously the easiest way to be superior is to be boisterous and emphatic. The very life spirit of the romantic move, is the "feeling." Hence feel tremendously, and make your feeling sensational enough to compel notice.

A romantic does not venture beyond his observation and away from the great romantic tendencies. The cult of dreams, the cult of nature (including all forms of realism, premitivism, and impressionism), and the cult of energy are the most important works of the past century.

Isolated Superman

Modern democracy has broken up the traditional standards of taste in life to give place to the unlimited liberty of the individual. An artist is naturally a social dissenter and he must live from his own moral resources or at best from the support of a small group. He has little like-mindedness with his nation or society at large.

Evidently in such conditions we must expect almost as many types of art as there are artists. We must perceive with sympathy the peril (or the magnitude) of task of the romantic. He has to build up a world of his own without social aid of any sort out of his own resources.

It may be well to admire the artist as isolated superman. It is still better to challenge the social conditions that impose such an isolation upon him.

Housewife: "What's this extra charge of seven shillings for "safe delivery?"

Milkman: "Safe delivery of your husband seven mornings last week."

ILLUSTRATED 'A Guide to Sufferers'

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The new edition contains a chapter on physiology of disease, describes the method of avoiding all evil influences of nine planets, reveals secrets of gaining sex-energy and everlasting power and gives informations about the treatments of Leprosy, Leucoderma, all sorts of skin-diseases, impotency, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases etc. Sent absolutely free.

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BOOK

EDUCATION IN JAPAN

(Continued from Page 3.)

broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true, bear yourselves in modesty and mderation; extend your benevoltnce to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

"The way here set forth is needed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that We may all thus attain to the same virtue."

Japanese education is founded entirely on this Imperial Rescript. Therefore, in teaching students the greatest importance is laid on moral instruction and not on practical learning.

Present Position

Since 1872 education in Japan has made gigantic strides. The country is now in possession of an educational system which is in no case inferior to that of any other highly civilized Western country. The present educational system of Japan is entitled to credit for having successfully blended Eastern and Western civilizations, with the beauty of her own national institutions as foundation. The present system of education in Japan is based largely upon the method of education in vogue in France and the United States of America, good points of the Confucian system being retained, however. The whole thing was put into operation just 4 years after the inauguration of the new regime—the very year in which conscription was adopted and only a year after the abolition of the old feudalism.

To-day education in Japan is controlled entirely by the Government, being partly entrusted to local public bodies, the object being, as in other administrative affairs, to meet the peculiar local needs. "Private individuals also are allowed to found schools and other educational organization in conformity to certain conditions. In the whole empire, there are nearly 45,000 schools of various kinds and grades, attended by over 12,571,000 students every year.

Primary Education

Primary education in Japan has to-day reached a stage of development which can favourably compare with that of any of the countries of Europe or America. The purpose of the primary education has been well explained in the following words:—

> "While paying due regard to the normal growth of the child, and providing the foundation for both national morality and education, it is for the imparting of such knowledge and arts as are necessary for the child in finding his place in life."

According to statistics covering the primary education of Japan, there are 7,078 ordinary schools, 18521 schools having both ordinary and higher primary courses, and apart from that 172 schools devoted solely to the higher primary grades. In other words Japan has 25,771 primary schools with 11,232,076 pupils under such institutions. According to the law promulgated in 1872, every child whether male or female, irrespective to its social status was compelled for a period of four years, joining the school at the age of six. But this period was later on lengthened to six years.

In practically all the schools of Japan the subject is taught in their own language and no foreign language is at all used. "The remarkable spread of elementary education has brought about a mental and moral advance, as shown by the results of the examinations of conscripts, the proportion of the illiterates to the total number who underwent the examination falling from 0.821 per cent. in 1926 to 0.482 per cent. in 1930." It goes without saying that Japan's system of elementary education is a feature of which she has all reasons to be proud.

Secondary Education

"Out of the 2,000,000 boys and girls who leave the elementary schools annually, about 10 per cent, of the boys and about 6 per cent of the girls go on to the secondary schools. It is to be noted that both the sexes are taught separately in secondary and higher education." There are about 17,600 secondary schools of which middle schools form the great majority. The subjects which are taught in these middle schools during their five years course are, History, Ethics, Japanese language and literature and Chinese classics, a foreign language (generally English), Mathematics, Natural History, Physics, Chemistry, law and Economics, technical studies, drawing, singing and Gymnastics.

The girls' High School, corresponding to the boys' middle schools, have a four or five year course. There are 963 girls' High Schools and the pupil exceed in number those in the boys' middle schools. This does not prove however, that the secondary education of girls receives more attention than that of the boys, as there are many other educational opinions for boys "A feature of the girls' high school is the course in etiquette, including the tea ceremony and the arrangement of flowers For this purpose every girls' high school has a special building in Japanese style, with a room which may be called 'a laboratory of manners.'"

Universities In Japan

After 13 years in school, the student enters the University, from which he graduates after three or four years. The student can receive the degree of Doctor on acceptance of his thesis, which is the result of his long studies on some particular subject. For those who hold this degree, there is the privilege of further study, either in the post-graduate department or in the graduate university. Beyond this, in many universities provisions for further research in various fields is also available. Those opportunities for research, offered by the university form the very apex of Japanese educational culture and also fulfil a two-fold mission, that is of discovering and at the same time of imparting truth.

There are six Imperial Universities, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Fukuoka, Sendai and Sapporo, each with several faculties. Besides these, there are 13 Government, 2 public and 24 private universities. Thus the university forms the crowning feature of Japan's complete educational system.

Science Education

It is an indisputable fact that Science education in Japan has considerably advanced in the past few years. For instance "the promotion of knowledge about the quality of Science and the elevation of idea about education; the instruction based upon teacher's experiments was changed to the instruction based upon pupils' experiments; establishments of special rooms for Science instruction; installation of instruments and machines and collection of specimens, etc."

The elementary schools are easily exposed to several stimuli and, therefore, are eager for improvement. The result is that Science education in Japan has advanced and is producing good results, not only in the cities but even in the rural parts of the country.

Educational Broadcasting

Broadcasting service has made a great contribution in disseminating culture and information in many countries. "It has shown its potential value as one of the most effective means of fulfilling its duty of mass education." Today broadcasting in Japan stands as the most rational melting point of the Oriental and Occidental cultures.

"It is to be appreciated that the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan paid extraordinary attention to the educational broadcasting, and has made a great contribution towards the progress of the national education since its inauguration of broadcasting business in 1925. Formerly radio was merely regarded as an instrument to hear entertainments, but it is now deemed to be an organ inseparable to the growth of one's moral status its value for educational purposes having been fully recognized by the public" declared Eiji Yasui, the Education Minister of Japan.

"I'd like to have some teeth extracted."

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you should refuse inferior insecticides and demand...
FLIT
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band.
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Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain

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TESTAMENT OF THE LOST

(Continued From Page 6)

the synopsis of the tragedy: During the long reign of Victoria and the brief reign of Edward VII we see England rising to great power and Empire. She goes from victory to victory, strength to strength, and whatever her methods of colonial conquests might have been, it is not to these that, in looking back, we need to draw attention, so much as to the undoubtedly noble ideals and sentiments which inspired her statesmen at home.

Shall we pass as briefly over Britain's chapters of foreign wars and annexations as we are passing over her meticulously built-up tradition of Democracy and Liberalism? Behold then Great Britain—the great labours of Imperial expansion being over, behold Dame Brittania, Mother of Parliaments and free institutions all over the world! Wink an indulgent eye of the periods of her expansions and salute her moral grandeur! Good....And now behold her after the Great War, righteous still and victorious, throwing all her great influence on the side of peace and goodwill among the nations but, above all, insisting on "justice".

It was by this 'justice' that Germany was deprived of her Colonies, and Alsace Lorraine, Danzig placed under a League Protectorate, a Polish Corridor created; it was by this 'justice' that Austria was given her independence and Czechoslovakia was created an independent State and so on. To-day this ambitious structure lies in ruins spiked through and through by the Rome-Berlin Axis! How did all this happen, why did all this happen? It would take millions of words to answer these questions, yet, on the other hand, the reply can be given in two or three words, namely, "the failure of justice".

Have you ever thought seriously that if it had never been for a defeated Germany shorn of her possessions and vindictively held down and branded as a world-criminal, there would have been no Hitler to-day? That had Italy received a fair share of the spoils of the Great War, there would have been no Mussolini to-day? The ranting, raving Empire-builders that we have to-day in Messrs Hitler and Mussolini owe all the dynamic of their achievement and ambition to just this single fact, namely, that they were deprived of their places in the sun and to-day they have no qualms about pushing everyone else out from their different places in the sun!

Goodness Only Knows

We in England and France enjoyed the priceless privileges of free citizens but now all that is vanished into thin air. We had plenty of time and abundant resources to save our institutions and our freedom; we had numerous opportunities. We had been watching the rise of Hitler and Mussolini for years, we knew all their plans of domination. If proof of their activities was needed even this was supplied. For years the map of Europe had become a chessboard on which we could follow clearly all the moves made by the Dictators.

The very thought of coming to be under the Nazi or Fascist systems of existence gave us the creeps, but then the thought of going to war also gave us the creeps. As we saw the shadows of the Swastika and the Faces drawing nearer and nearer upon us, we blew hot and cold and did nothing. We saw Austria go under, then Czechoslovakia swallowed up; we saw the threat to Holland and Rumania and Poland and the Ukraine. We let Italy and Germany have entirely their own way in Spain for about three years and let the Spanish Republic go down fighting every inch of its way against impossible odds; we saw France threatened and surrounded by Italy and checkmated by Germany on both her western and eastern frontiers, but still we let our Mr. Chamberlain trot up and down the length and breadth of the Continent lugging his absurd attache-case umbrella to see Hitler and Mussolini, because every time some mother of five or six or ten in England wrote to the Press to say "The mothers of England say, "Thank God for Mr. Chamberlain!'

"We ordinary people in England came over all sentimental and cried "hear, hear"—who wants a war, any way?" And so we went into the nearest pub and had a beer over it and then the next we knew anything more about it why there we had actually gone over the top right enough. And so as I said at the beginning, this is good-bye to you, my friends of a happier quarter of this globe, and goodness only knows what sort of a crash it will be when we do reach the bottom!

HOLY NASIK DURING SIMHAST FAIR

(Continued From Page 7.)

Tryambakeshwar in Tryambak town, some twenty miles from Nasik. As sacred as the Vishweshwara Temple in Benares is this great temple of Tryambakeshwar at the foot of the Brahamgiri mountain, from which rises the sacred Godavari. Dedicated to god Shiva, the shrine is the scene of pilgrimage by pious pilgrims all the year round, especially at the time of the Simhast Parwani. Legends have it that the great Brahamgiri mountain was no other than the great Shiva himself. It had so happened that Shiva once cursed Brahamdev, the son of Vishnu, as a liar. Brahamdev, in a moment of weakness cursed the great god in return, ordering Shiva would go down to earth and settle there as Tryambakgiri mountain. Brahamdev later on repenting did penance to Shiva, who was pleased and revoked his curse. But Shiva himself preferred to stay on there as Brahamgiri mountain.

After 'Darshan', of the god in Tryambakeshwar or before it, you take a bath in the famous Kushavarta Kund, where Goutam is said to have taken a purificatory bath and ascend the Brahamgiri by a long and circuitous way among the trees and bushes till you come upon 750 steps of stone. Climbing the steps you find yourself in front of Gangadwar where Godavari or Ganga flows constantly through the mouth of a cow's image. This is the source of the Godavari. A little distance away, there is the image of Sage Goutam with the 108 lingas of Shivas. You see the glory of Tryambak and Tryambakeshwar from this great height and delight in marvelling at nature's scenic beauty.

Opposite the Brahamgiri is the Nilgiri mountain reached by some 350 steps. It is the abode of Goddess Nilgiri whose giant image is such an awe inspiring sight.

Such is Nasik on the banks of the Godavari.

Wrecking crews are kept busy to-day picking up broken resolutions.

REVIVAL OF MURAL PAINING

(Continued from Page 10)

with the mural art of different countries.

After his return from foreign tour he undertook the fresco painting of the library hall of Calcutta University. These are done in nineteen panels, the subjects depicting various stages of the cultural development of India, ranging from prehistoric times to the present day. All these are done keeping the harmony of colours and of arrangement, proving the mastery of the artist over colours and compositions.

He is also a musician. He handles few instruments but plays them in a manner of great "Ustad." He has also supplied music to the songs of Poet Tagore, which have been recorded in the voice of the Poet himself. In the year 1927 he had visited Java and Bali with Poet Tagore and Dr. Suniti Chatterji in order to study the co-relation between their arts and our arts. Perhaps it is due to this visit and his visits to Saranath, Nalanda and Ajanta that the love of Buddhistic themes has been instilled in him.

To-day India is in need of artists like Sjt. Barma, who would work for the renewal of this great mural art to raise India again to the artistic level which she occupied in the past.

FAMOUS WOMAN IN INDIAN HISTORY

(Continued From Page 14)

to a number of Brahmins. Her own breakfast was then brought which was always of vegetable diet. After breakfast she again went to prayers, and then took a short sleep; after rising from which, and dressing herself she went about 2 o'clock to the Durbar, where she usually remained till about 6 in the evening, where two or three hours were given to religious exercises and frugal repast, and business was commenced again about 9 o'clock and continued till 11, at which hour she retired to rest. This course of life, marked by prayer, abstinence, and labour, knew little variation, except what was caused by the occurrence of religious fasts and festivals (of which she was very observant,) and emergencies of public affairs."

A Tribute From The Nizam

The then Nizam of Hyderabad said in 1785 A. D. of her as follows:

"Ahilya Bai of Maheshwar is the incarnation of Ahilya of the Puranas. None of the rulers of the day equals her who has dedicated her purse and person to the purpose of Providence."

The Maharani passed away in the year 1795 at the age of 70.

Shree Ahilya Devi's anniversary is being widely observed in India of to-day. May her life and life's work guide and girdle us all is the prayer of this writer.

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"DOCTORS AND DOCTORS"

(The name of the author of this poem is not known).

ONE little doctor looks you thro' and thro',
Can't diagnose your case, and then there are two.

TWO little doctors, failing to agree,
Call a consultation, then there are three.

THREE little doctors, poke you o'er and o'er,
Send for a Specialist, then there are four.

FOUR little doctors, wonder you are alive,
Another brings a stomach pump, then there are five.

FIVE little doctors, trying fancy tricks,
Order in the X-ray man, then there are six.

SIX little doctors, preparing you for Heaven,
In comes a D.D. then there are seven.

SEVEN little doctors, decide to operate,
Call in a Surgeon, then there are eight.

EIGHT little doctors, think it's on your spine,
Ask for a Neurologist, then there are nine.

NINE little doctors, all of them are men,
Send for a lady doctor, then there are ten.

TEN little doctors, standing by your bed,
Come to a decision: FIND THAT YOU ARE DEAD!

Marble busts of the late Mr. T. N. Malvi (left) and the late Rao Bahadur Khandubhai G. Desai (right) executed by Mr. V. V. Wagh, well-known Sculptor of Bombay, for the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. These busts were unveiled by the Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Society.

PICTURE STAMPS

Munich Surrender Tells On Philatelists

As Britain was the first country to issue postage stamps, so, too, she has been the most reluctant to give up the traditional "royal head" designs.

The latest attempt, for there have been others, to break down this conservatism is shown in the stamp exhibition at the Central Hall, Westminster. An artist has submitted some designs—of the Forth Bridge, Durham Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament, and Tower Bridge—reduced to our ordinary postage-stamp size. The argument is that other countries and particularly the Crown colonies, have pictorial stamps, so why not Great Britain? The attempt might at least be made with British stamps of higher values.

Some of the prettiest foreign stamps have, as a matter of fact, been pictorial ones. These British specimens, or rather suggestions, are not among the prettiest, but they are certainly pleasant, and as a concession to tradition they all have a blank circular space in them where a royal head could be inserted. They are to be submitted to the Postmaster-General and are to be backed by a petition from collectors and others for pictorial stamps. Maybe they will have gained official approval in time for the postage stamp centenary next year.

CZECHO-SLOVAK STAMPS.

We all accept the beautiful 1840 "penny black" as being the first postage stamp. It was certainly the first of the modern gummy-backed sort, but strictly the first postage stamp was much older; it was the 1680 Dockwra stamp, which was used for letters and small parcels in the City of London. Dockwra's experiment succeeded so well that in 1682 the Government took over his private postage business and continued to use his methods for a great many years. The exhibition contains the only Dockwra stamp known outside the British Museum; it also contains some of Rowland Hill's correspondence about the 1840 stamps and many cartoons of the unlucky Mulready envelope of the same period. These are matters of postal history which interest an increasing number of philatelists, but, of course, what appeals to a wider public is the more general history told in stamps. For instance, the stamps issued for great aeroplane flights would be a schoolboy's treasure.

A certain batch of Czecho-Slovak stamps in the exhibition have a melancholy political interest. These were to have been issued in October, for "the twentieth anniversary of Czecho-Slovak independence." When eventually they did appear in December it was merely in commemoration of "the first Czecho-Slovak postage stamps." Incidentally, some of the current Czecho-Slovak stamps are pictorial and are being abandoned—because they give pictures of places that are now in Germany.

Banknote Love Leads To Marriage

Mr. Robert Duval, American furniture magnate, arrived in Budapest on a three-day business visit.

There he fell in love with a picture.

It was the picture of a girl which appears on Hungarian five-pengoe banknotes.

Mr. Duval would not rest until he got an introduction to her.

Now they are married, and are leaving Budapest for the United States, says the Exchange.

The bride is Rósy Toth, 22-year-old fair-haired model. She appears on the banknotes with a bunch of carnations in her hair.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL ∴ ∴ ∴

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Sentinel."

Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

If the saying "Life just rocks along" were taken literally a lot of people might well question why it isn't better cushioned.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 50)

taken off, the length of the body does not exceed an inch.

The golden crested lives in a fir plantation, and can often be seen running round the branches, head downwards, searching for insects under the bark.

The nest is an object of great beauty. It is usually placed on the underside of a fir branch, and so is sheltered by overhanging foliage.

* * * *

LET US TALK

This game is a good one to start conversation. Give each player 10 beans to use as counters. The only rule of the game is, that no one is to answer "Yes" or "No" to any question asked him. All answers must be given in full sentences.

If a player forgets and answers "Yes" or "No," he has to give a bean to the one who asked the question. It is best to set a time limit for the game. Then when the time is up, the player who has the most beans is winner.

* * * *

A QUESTION OF WEIGHT

Answer this question quickly:

Which weighs most a pint of milk or a pint of cream?

Most people, without thinking, answer, "A pint of cream," the cream being so much thicker than milk; but it is obvious that, as cream floats on milk, it must be the lighter substance, and therefore the pint of milk weighs more.

* * *

A DOOR MAT

Save the caps from aerated water bottles and cover a heavy board, the size of a door mat, with these caps, turned rough side up, and placed side by side in rows. Drive a nail through the centre of each cap. This makes a good scraper for shoes.

* * *

RIDDLES ABOUT LETTERS

Which letters are found in the garden? PP.

Which letter do we drink? T.

Which is the busiest letter? B.

which letter suggests pain? O.

Which letters are the most sensible? YY.

* * * *

LAST QUESTION.

"Daddy, why....?" he began for the twentieth time that evening.

"Look here," said the exasperated father, "have you ever heard of the little boy who asked so many questions that he was turned into a question mark?"

The child pondered over this. "But, Daddy," he said at last, "how did he manage to keep the dot under himself?"

* * * *

REALLY INTERESTING

Teddy: I've been reading a most absorbing paper.

Reggie: What was it?

Teddy: Blotting paper!

* * * *

SOME LETTERS REPLIED

Dear Dada—If I were you and you were I, what would happen?

Yours, H. M.

You would be I and I would be you!

Dear Dada—Will you please let me know why the mightiest animal of the world cannot pick up even an ant?

Yours, Devendra Kumar.

Because if it could, what condition it would be of the poor ant?

Dear Dada—I have invented a device for looking through brick walls. What shall I call it?

Yours, Sarla.

A Window!

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dada

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 42)

themselves that real scouting lay in outing where boys of rural areas, having insufficient food and clothing, could live a happy life and learn self-reliance, resourcefulness, fellow feeling and cheerfulness in difficulties practically.

Tripuri Social Service Camp

The Scouts of the Hindustan Scout Association, Jubbulpore, held a social service camp at Tilwara Ghat (Tripuri) on the 14th January on the occasion of the Shankranti festival under the supervision of Mr. N. K. Roy Chowdhary, Advocate and Scout Commisssioner, Jubbulpore. Scouts were posted to work on the lorry stand as traffic controllers, on the Ghat as rescuers, on the bridge as guides of to and fro ways to ghat, on the cross near the Congress camp as regulators of correct ways, in the scout camp as reserves and watch keepers, as restoring agents in the Lost and Found Office and as runners to act as C.I.D. Scouts in charge of the latter department were of great help to the pilgrims and the police. The scouts of the local Christian High School did excellent work in restoring six lost children to their parents. The Burn Company Group discharged the traffic control duty and the ghat duty to the great satisfaction of the camp officers. The Sadar and Civil Lines scouts were posted on the general duty of ghat and were of great help to the pilgrims.

Thakur Chhedilal, M.L.A., the President and Provincial Commissioner of the Association, had a look over the whole arrangement and was pleased to see that the scouts of Jubbulpore were doing real service to the village folk who came to take a dip in the holy Narbuda from far off places. The social service work done on the occasion by the Hindustan Scouts was appreciated by the Speaker of the C. P. Assembly.

GATE-CRASH IN HOTEL

Unemployed Picket Dinner

Seven unemployed men tried to gatecrash a dinner at a West End hotel—a dinner of connoisseurs in food.

They left when asked to do so by police.

Members of the National Unemployed Workers' Movement, they brushed their way past a uniformed commissionaire outside the entrance to the Restaurant L'Auberge de France, in Piccadilly-circus, where members of a group of the Wine and Food Society were dining.

They carried posters with the words: "You feast while unemployed starve."

While diners-out were crowding the restaurant they lay down on the steps leading to the foyer.

For half an hour M. Dertu, the manager, remonstrated with them.

The men shouted, "£250 for a banquet, while we want bread."

M. Dertu said afterwards, "I told them that they could come up and have a meal, but they did not accept. When the police came the men left quietly."

One of the unemployed said, "We were hungry. We were told that a party of about 25 would be sitting down to a meal costing about £10 a head.

"We thought we might be invited to dine out, too."

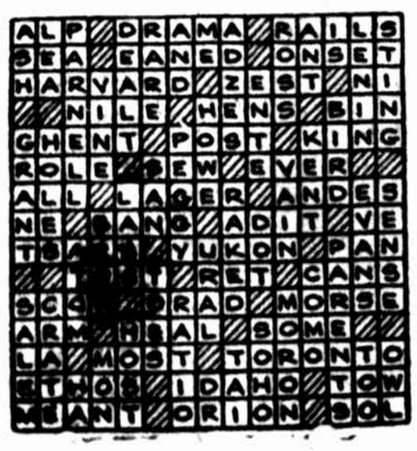
The Wine and Food Society is a group of men, one of whose hobbies is the "art of wise dining".

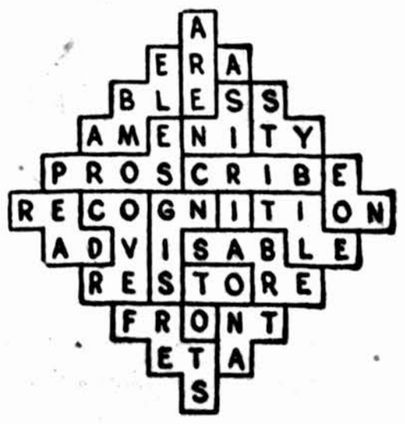
The Star Turn from Neville Chamberlain's Greatest Show on Earth."
(John Groth in "New Masses," New York).

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Poetic Pamela: The missing words are: Discreet, Recites, Secret, Crest, Rest, Set.

Jigsaw Cross-Word Puzzle: The words in the patterns are: 1. Amble. 2. Are. 3. A. 4. Sin. 5. Sty. 6. Prose. 7. Crib. 8. Eon. 9. Read. 10. Cover. 11. Sign. 12. I. 13. Tile. 14. Sabre. 15. To. 16. Frets. 17. O. 18. Ant. The words formed in the horizontal rows of the diamond are: A, Era, Bless, Amenity, Proscribe, Recognition, Advisable, Restore, Front, Eta, S.





Solution to Ji-Saw Crosword Puzzle.

ALLAHABAD.—In connection with the report that Acharya J. B Kripalani, General Secretary of the A I C. C., is in communication with the Rightist members of the Congress Working Committee to hold a meeting of the Rightists shortly, it is reliably learnt that there has been no such move on the part of the Acharya Kripalani and that the report is incorrect.—United Press.

Karachi.—The All-India Industrial Exhibition, organised by the Karachi Municipal Corporation will be opened on April 6 next and will continue for six weeks. The Exhibition will cost the Municipality Rs. 60,000.

When It Is A Question Of Soaps!

It is wise to choose the very best, for while a good soap promotes the health and complexion of the skin, an alkaline soap of inferior quality mars both.

B. C. P. W. TRANSPARENT

GLYCERINE

belongs to the former class of Toilet Soaps. Once chosen it is always chosen

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Agents: Orient Drug Agency Princess St., Bombay—2.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Masseur: "Yes, sir, as I said before, sir, your skin is very unsightly."

Patron: "Well, you needn't rub it in!"

* * * *

An absent-minded jewellery salesman was getting married. He was presenting his bride-to be with the ring during the ceremony and he hesitated.

"With ring," prompted the minister.

"With this ring," nodded the salesman, "we give a written guarantee, reminding the customer that the price will be cheerfully refunded if not as represented."

* * * *

"How is your son going on at college?"

"Oh, he's a halfback."

"I mean in studies."

"Oh, he's a long way back."

* * * *

"I hope my husband feeds the kitty while I am away."

"I'm sure he will. From what I can gather the summer widowers of the neighbourhood formed a club for that express purpose."

* * * *

"Look here," said the irate woman to the proprietor of the bird shop, "last week you sold me a parrot and told me it could speak seven languages. I have had that parrot six days, and he has not opened his mouth. What do you mean by selling me a bird like that? I paid you good money for a parrot that could talk, and do you realize he hasn't opened his mouth yet and——"

"Madam," interrupted the proprietor, "have you given the poor bird a chance to say anything yet?"

* * * *

Little Archie had been absent from Sunday school and the teacher called in to inquire why.

"The real reason," said the boy's mother, "is because I fear he is learning things that tend to make him mischievous."

"Mischievous!" exclaimed the astonised teacher. "I don't understand how Sunday school could have that effect on him."

"You see," explained the parent, "it's like this. The last time Archie went to Sunday school he came home convinced that people are made of dust, and I found him trying to draw his little sister into the vacuum cleaner."

* * * *

Customer: "This photograph makes me look older than I really am."

Photographer: "Well, that'll save you the cost of getting one taken later on."

* * * *

"What's the matter, old man?"

"My wife has just found a letter I should have posted."

"That's nothing. My wife has just found a letter I should have burned."

* * * *

Mr. "Even if it is genuine seal you paid an awful price for that fur."

His wife: "But listen, dear, the furrier assured me that this skin was from the Great Seal of State."

* * * *

An old gentleman was being shown round an antique shop by a new assistant. The proprietor was out.

"This chair," said the youth importantly, pausing before a very old piece of furniture, "belongs to the period of Louis Cross-Eye."

The prospective customer looked puzzled.

"Louis Cross-Eye," he repeated. "I've never heard of such a person."

"Well, that's how the label describes it," said the assistant; and he handed him a card bearing the words "Period of Louis XI."

She: Oh! Mr. Dubb, won't you get your bathing suit on and teach me how to swim?"

He: I can't swim.

She: Well, then, I'll show you how." .....

* * * *

Young Moneybags: "Miss Manchaser won't go any place with me without a companion. Is she afraid I'll get fresh with her?"

Old Hardfax: "No, I don't think so. But if she ever drags you into court she may need a witness."

* * * *

Critic: "Napolean retreating from Moscow on a bicycle? But there were no bicycles in those days!"

Artist: "I know—but I simply cannot paint horses."—Vart Hem, Stockholm.

* * * *

The old-fashioned farmer was hard to convince.

"No" declared he. "I'll have no such contraption in my house. Pianers are bad trings."

"Oh, father," protested his daughter, "this is an upright piano."

* * * *

"Look at that man laughing. Smith must have a new story."

"No. he's got a new victim."

* * * *

The plumber was a mild sort of man, but he could not get away from the fact that his assistant was terribly lazy. For a long time he said nothing, but at last he could contain his exasperation no longer.

"For goodness sake, Bill, you get on my nerves standing there with both hands in your pockets," he said. "For heaven's sake take one of them out."

* * * *

A young man asked an old actor to have a drink. As soon as it was served it was gone.

"I say," said the host, "that was quick work. Have another?"

"I will, laddie," said the old actor.

The drink came, and went in the same rapid fashion. The young man was fascinated.

"You'll pardon me," he said, "but would you mind telling me why not consume each drink so rapidly?"

"Laddie," said the old man, "I had one knocked over in '96."

A farmer took a calf to town in a lumber wagon with wide-tired wheels. He drove onto the scales and weighed the wagon with the calf and then drove around the yard and unloaded the calf. On his trip back to the scales to reweigh the wagon, he had to drive through heavy clay mud.

After he had driven onto the scales, he waited a long time for the weigher who seemed to be puzzled over the result that he was getting. Finally the farmer, becoming impatient, asked:

"Waal, what did he weigh?"

"By gash, I dunno! 'Cordin' to my figurin', he weighs sixteen pounds less than no calf at all!"

* * * *

A member was announcing to his friends at the club that he was going to be married shortly.

"Well, old man," remarked one of his listeners, "I hope you'll be very happy."

"I don't see why I shouldn't," was the reply, "I came through the War all right."

* * * *

A pessimist was holding forth on the shortcomings of the rising generation. "Where, to-day," he demanded, "can you find the youngster who will just go on smiling when everything is going wrong?"

To which a more optimistic friend replied, "On the links this afternoon, carrying my clubs."

* * * *

Recruiting Sergeant (to weedy-looking specimen who wishes to join the army): "Sorry, but you don't look the type that could do much fighting."

"What do you mean, fightin'? What's the League of Nations for?"

* * * *

He had been explaining the parable of the lost sheep to the pupils in his Yorkshire school, and he wanted to see if they had understood it.

"Now why," he asked, "after finding the one sheep that had gone astray, should the man rejoise more over it than over the ninety and nine sheep which did not go astray?"

There was silence for a minute, and then a little boy, a shepherd's son, put up his hand.

"Appen it were tup!" (ram) he said.

The party was dreadfully dull, and the guests were sitting round, looking and feeling very bored. The hostess, in an attempt to infuse a little pep into the proceedings, said, brightly, "Well, what shall we do next? Does anyone know a really good game we can play?"

"Well," a normally gay young man suggested "I know a decent guessing game. How do we play? Well, first of all I go out and everyone spends the rest of the evening trying to guess where I've gone!"

* * * *

"I've been courting your daughter for two years, sir."

"And what do you want me to do about it?"

"Well—er—I want your permission to marry her."

"Oh, I thought you wanted a pension or something."

* * * *

She marched into the china shop and addressed the assistant severely.

"I've just broken a complete set of dsihes over my husband's head," she announced, "and I want to replace them as cheaply as possible."

The assistant started.

"Good Heavens!" he exclaimed. "Did you kill him?"

The customer glared.

"Of course not!" she snapped. "If I had I shouldn't want any more dishes, should I?"

* * * *

Gang Boss: "Do you call that good work? None of you know how to handle a brush?"

Street Cleaner: "Them's sweeping charges, Boss!"

* * * *

Doctor (to patient who has rushed in): "here, you, don't you know my hours are between three and five?"

Patient: "Yes, but the dog that bit me didn't."

* * * *

"Now, Tommy, how do you know the world is round and hangs on nothing in the air?" asked the geography teacher. "How do you prove it?"

"I don't have to prove it," replied Tommy "I never said it was."

Our Humorist At Large

"Hand over £10,000 this moment!"

"Have you any proof of your identity, sir?"

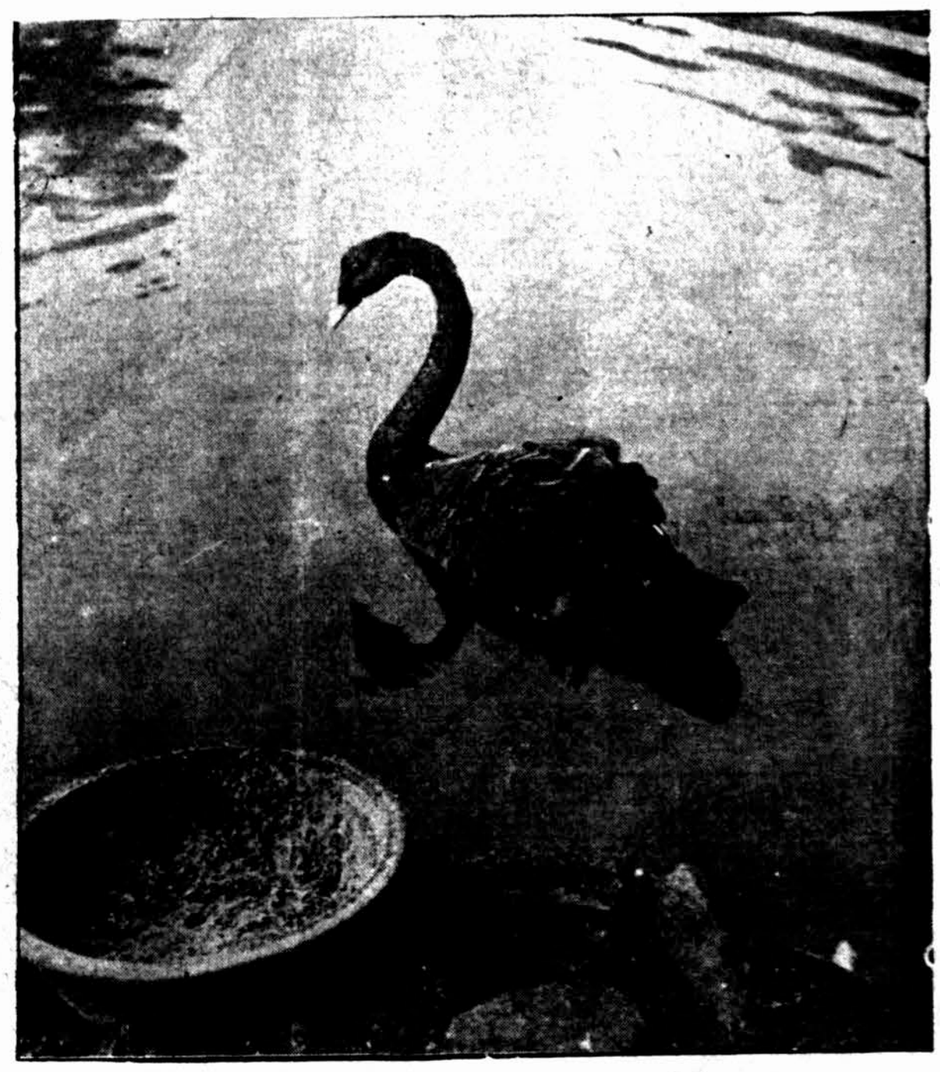
"Call that stopping a goal, Here is your autograph back."

"My dear Cynthea, you must not marry that young Stephenson. He earns only 25 - a week."

"But, Daddy, a week goes so quickly."

"The Honey-sucker".

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan.)



"CURVES".

(Photo by K. S. Karanth.)

A batch of Lithuanian Folk Dancers doing the "Hat" Dance" in London.

(L. to R.) Czech General Syrovy and Premier Beran as guests at the opening of the first session of the new autonomous Slovak State Parliament at Bratislava, the capital, on Jan. 18.

"A Proud Mother"—with her nine new year puppies.

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